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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

SPECIAL NOTICE INSIDE

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Effective 1 June 1987 JPRS reports will have a new cover design and color, and some reports will have a different title and format. Some of the color changes may be implemented earlier if existing supplies of stock are depleted.

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CHINA.....	aqua
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SOVIET UNION.....	salmon
EAST ASIA.....	yellow
NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA...	blue
LATIN AMERICA.....	pink
WEST EUROPE.....	ivory
AFRICA (SUB-SAHARA).....	tan
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY.....	gray
WORLDWIDES.....	pewter

The changes that are of interest to readers of this report are as follows:

The CHINA REPORT: ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (CEA) and the CHINA REPORT: POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS (CPS) will no longer be published. Material formerly found in these reports will appear in the CHINA (CAR) series.

CHINA/RED FLAG (CRF) will be issued as a separate series.

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JPRS-CPS-87-041

26 MAY 1987

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES

- Beijing Students Assess Article on U.S. Democracy  
(ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, 15 Apr 87)..... 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

- Achievements in Law, Discipline Inspection Work  
(Wei Qingning; ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO, 4 Mar 87)..... 6
- Air Force Political Institute Interscholastic Activities  
(Sun Maoqing; RENMIN RIBAO, 20 Feb 87)..... 8
- Briefs  
National Procuratorial Conference Held 10

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

### EAST REGION

County Enhances Grassroots Party Organizations (RENMIN RIBAO, 18 Feb 87).....	11
Commentary on Strengthening Grassroots Party Organizations (RENMIN RIBAO, 18 Feb 87).....	13
Anhui United-Front Work Achievements Reported (ANHUI RIBAO, 4 Feb 87).....	15
Forum on Political, Ideological Work in Schools (Chen Zongliang, Zhang Shichun; FUJIAN RIBAO, 15 Feb 87)..	16
Jiangsu Conference on United-Front Work (Wu Yousong; XINHUA RIBAO, 20 Feb 87).....	18
Poor Quality of New Party Members Reported (JIANGXI RIBAO, 6 Feb 87).....	20
Scholastic Conference on Opposing Bourgeois Liberalization (Li Zunli, Wang Jinchun; DAZHONG RIBAO, 26 Feb 87).....	22
Circular on Rural Party Rectification Work (DAZHONG RIBAO, 15 Feb 87).....	26
Survey Compares Shanghai Daily Life With Foreign Countries (Zhu Jianhua; JIEFANG RIBAO, 21 Feb 87).....	28
United Front Work Achievements (Dong Qiang; JIEFANG RIBAO, 24 Feb 87).....	31
Zhejiang's Village-Level Party Rectification (Huang Guowen; RENMIN RIBAO, 22 Feb 87).....	33
Juvenile Delinquency in Zhejiang (Li Zhaolong; ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 24 Feb 87).....	35

### CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Party Leader Stresses Lei Feng Spirit (Guangdong Provincial Service, 4 Mar 87).....	37
Guangdong Procuratorial Organs Recover 100 Million Yuan (Wei Xiang; ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 11 Mar 87).....	38
Guangdong Bans Bikinis in Literary Performances (YANGCHENG WANBAO, 24 Feb 87).....	40

Guangdong Calls for Correcting Anomalies in Roadside Inns (Guangdong Provincial Service, 12 Mar 87).....	41
Henan Meeting Urges Promoting United Front Work (Henan Provincial Service, 8 Mar 87).....	42
Hubei Holds Conference on United Front Work (Hubei Provincial Service, 23 Feb 87).....	44
Hunan Radio Urges Carrying on Spirit of Lei Feng (Hunan Provincial Service, 2 Mar 87).....	45
Hunan Holds Nationality, United Front Work Conference (Hunan Provincial Service, 23 Feb 87).....	46
Hunan Conference Views United Front, Minority Work (Hunan Provincial Service, 20 Feb 87).....	47
Hunan Builds Third Echelon of Cadres in Counties (Hunan Provincial Service, 8 Mar 87).....	49
Hunan County Cracks Down on Saboteurs of Reform (Hunan Provincial Service, 14 Mar 87)....	50
Changsha City Does Good Deeds for Intellectuals (Hunan Provincial Service, 31 Jan 87).....	51
Hunan Paper Criticizes Excessive Banquets (Hunan Provincial Service, 3 Mar 87).....	52
Briefs Illegal Publications Confiscated	53

#### SOUTHWEST REGION

Sichuan Discipline Inspection Meeting Sets Tasks (Sichuan Provincial Service, 20 Mar 87).....	54
Peasants Study Central Document To Ease Policy Change Fears (Sichuan Provincial Service, 27 Feb 87).....	55
Briefs Party Journal Focuses on Current Issues	56
Yunnan Holds Meeting	56

#### NORTH REGION

Bu He Speaks at Education Conference (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 22 Mar 87).....	57
--	----

Prefecture Crackdowns on Power Abuse, Law Violations (Xue Qing; RENMIN RIBAO, 25 Feb 87).....	59
Commentary on Corruption, Law Violations (RENMIN RIBAO, 25 Feb 87).....	61
Beijing CPPCC 'Proposals, Criticisms' Heeded (XINHUA, 12 Mar 87).....	63
Tianjin's Li Ruihuan Talks to Artists on New Committee (Tianjin City Service, 26 Feb 87).....	64
Beijing Noncommunist Parties Politically Active (XINHUA, 6 Mar 87).....	65
Students Call for More Realistic Literature (XINHUA, 1 Feb 87).....	66
Hebei Cadre Undergo Rotational Political Training (Zheng Long, et al.; RENMIN RIBAO, 16 Feb 87).....	67
Hebei Village-Level Party Rectification Progress Reported (Wen Kun, Zhang Xijie; RENMIN RIBAO, 13 Feb 87).....	69
Nei Monggol Official on Supporting Poor (Nei Monggol Regional Service, 2 Mar 87).....	71
Shanxi Officials Report on United Front Work Tasks (Shanxi Provincial Service, 19 Mar 87).....	73
Shanxi Urges Thorough Success in Village Party Rectification (Shanxi Provincial Service, 19 Mar 87).....	75
Briefs	
Beijing Municipality Establishes New District	76
Li Ruihuan on Aged	76
Notice on Death of Sun Lanfeng	76

#### NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang CPC Official on Spiritual Civilization (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 6 Apr 87).....	77
Heilongjiang Concludes Village-Level Party Rectification (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 21 Mar 87).....	78
Liaoning Governor Speaks at NPC Group Discussion (XINHUA, 31 Mar 87).....	79
Liaoning: Shenyang Court Gives Death Penalty to Convict (Liaoning Provincial Service, 2 Apr 87).....	80

Briefs	
Heilongjiang Establishes Two Cities	81

#### NORTHWEST REGION

Shaanxi Governor Stresses Ideological, Legal Education (Shaanxi Provincial Service, 13 Mar 87).....	82
Shaanxi Leader on Discipline Inspection Tasks (Shaanxi Provincial Service, 28 Mar 87).....	84
Shaanxi Commentary Criticizes High Consumption, Westernization (Shaanxi Provincial Service, 18 Mar 87).....	86
Qinghai Central Official Reviews Progress in United Front Work (Qinghai Provincial Service, 6, 8 Mar 87).....	88
Need To Spur Economy	88
Control of Religious Activities	88
Qinghai Cadres, Police Arrested for Irregularities (Qinghai Provincial Service, 31 Mar 87).....	90
Charges Include Neglect of Duty, Rape	90
Commentary on Enforcing Law, Discipline	90
Qinghai Meeting Stresses Opposing Liberalization (Qinghai Provincial Service, 24 Mar 87).....	92
Qinghai Tibetans Gather To Mark New Year's Day (Qinghai Provincial Service, 28 Feb 87).....	93
Xinjiang Leader on Document Study, Criticizing Fang Lizhi (Xinjiang Regional Service, 21 Mar 87).....	94
Xinjiang Leader Addresses Radio, TV Bureau Chiefs (Xinjiang Regional Service, 1 Apr 87).....	95
Briefs	
New Gansu Vice Governor Named	96
Gansu Leaders Attend Celebration	96
Xinjiang Leaders Plant Trees	96

#### MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

Importance of Reserve Units Explained (Ren Yinglai; SICHUAN RIBAO, 26 Jan 87).....	97
---	----

Aviation College Curriculum Outlined (HEBEI RIBAO, 5 Mar 87).....	99
PLA Integrates Civilian Technology in Training (Chen Xiangnan; XINHUA, 2 Mar 87).....	101
Air Force Uses New Weather Forecasting System (Xi Hanxiao; XINHUA, 5 Mar 87).....	103
Military Cadets' 'Political Spirit' Emphasized (Xu Jingyao; XINHUA, 28 Feb 87).....	104
Wang Yuzhao on Anhui Civil Defense Work (Guan Shenhua, Peng Hua; ANHUI RIBAO, 6 Apr 87).....	105
Militia Training Bases Set Up in Hunan (Wei Shengquan; HUNAN RIBAO, 18 Jan 87).....	107
Hunan Exploits Potential of Local Defense Industry (Xiong Xianzhi, Wu Ganlin; HUNAN RIBAO, 18 Jan 87).....	108
Jiangxi MD Makes Greater Use of Computer Networks (Liu Bin; JIANGXI RIBAO, 3 Feb 87).....	110
Jinan MR Commander on Cutting Consumption Spending (Shandong Provincial Service, 22 Apr 87).....	111
Briefs F-7M Cited as Superior Product	112

#### TAIWAN

Professor Advocates Judicial Reform (Gai Dunming; TZULI WANPAO, 24 Jan 87).....	113
28 February Incident Commemorated (Chen Yongxing; TZULI WANPAO, 14 Feb 87).....	115

/12223

## BEIJING STUDENTS ASSESS ARTICLE ON U.S. DEMOCRACY

HK051101 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 15 Apr 87 p 2

["Feature": "A Good Work Which Analyzes the American Democratic System in Plain Language and Objectively--ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO Invites University Students in Beijing to Discuss the Article 'A Random Talk on the American Democratic System'"]

[Text] After this newspaper published the article "A Random Talk on the American Democratic System" by Hua Yi in installments from 10 February to 21 March, the editorial department invited a number of students and CYL cadres from Beijing University, Qinghua University, the Chinese People's University, and the Beijing Medical University to hold a discussion meeting with the author and his instructor. The following are excerpts of the speeches at the meeting:

Tan Jun (director of the propaganda department of the CYL committee in Beijing University):

I have cut out and kept all 17 installments from ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, and found that other students were also interested in this article. Almost all the questions about capitalist democracy that interest them were mentioned in the article. The article is vivid in form, with a central topic for each installment and some subheads and tables. So it is different from some boring long articles.

Students in our school are highly interested in the issue of democracy. Democracy and science, like two great banners, have a sacred position in the minds of young students. In recent years, the democratic process has been developing rather rapidly, and young people have a stronger sense of democracy and also demand democracy more strongly. However, this has also given rise to a problem. That is, most of them still lack a comprehensive understanding of bourgeois democracy, and are apt to accept various misconceptions. "A Random Talk on the American Democratic System" may help solve such problems among some students through its analysis of the highly developed and typical capitalist democratic system in the United States. The article may help the students in the following two aspects:

First, it introduces all parts of American democracy in an all-round way, including freedom, equality, the congress system, the election system, the bipartisan system, the separation of executive, legislative, and judicial powers, and freedom of the press. Its contents are substantial. It gives a full picture of American democracy to students so that they can obtain a basic and comprehensive understanding of such a democratic system. Second, the methodology and thinking method used by the author in this article may also help the students in their approach. As the article says, "When commenting on the conditions of democracy in a country, we should not only view the present state of affairs, but should also view the development tendency in history and grasp the essence of the tendency; should not only view the state of affairs when the political situation is stable, but should also view it when various social contradictions are becoming rather intense; should not only view its domestic conditions, but should also view its international behavior..." When observing foreign things, we should try to hold an all-sided viewpoint and grasp the essence of things rather than just look at the surface phenomena.

This article is convincing, because it also has other strong points. For example, it is rather objective and can fully confirm the progressive role of the democratic system of the United States in history. It analyzes various contradictions behind the scenes of prosperity. The article quotes a great many theses of American scholars and lists a great deal of data, then analyzes and draws conclusions on the basis of these data, and refrains from drawing inferences according to the author's subjective feelings. The article does not evade sensitive questions which are not easy to handle. It reasons things calmly without trying to impose any ready conclusion on other people.

Zhang Zhikun (CYL cadre of the Chinese People's University):

Some students do not quite understand the law governing the development of democracy as a nation's political system. Students in our school have spontaneously organized two special discussion meetings on the way to practice democracy under the socialist system. As a result, they found that they did not even understand what democracy is. They also had difficulties in understanding the essence and expression forms of socialist democracy and the essence and expression forms of Western democracy represented by American democracy. After ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO published Comrade Hua Yi's article, people can have a good channel to better understand Western democracy. This is indeed a good thing. It also shows that helping our students understand society, understand the world, and understand the social development tendency is an important part of our propaganda work. In general, the article is rather popular with the students in our school.

However, some students also said that the article did not present a full picture in some aspects. In my view, the article might still more profoundly analyze the American democratic system.



Zhu Li (student of the Chinese Department of Qinghua University):

The article is rather systematical. Now there are many articles about American democracy, but some of them just talk about some nonessential issues. For example, some articles mentioned how costly the American elections are; then some students asked why people who are not from rich families can also become the president or statesmen, and such articles could not help them solve such questions. Hua Yi's article can answer all such questions. Of course, not all questions have been answered so clearly and thoroughly.

If there are any shortcomings in this article, I think that it talks too much about the surface phenomena and does not adequately deal with the sources and development of democracy in Western political thought from a theoretical angle.

Wang Xiangming (student of the degree class of the Social Science Department of Qinghua University):

The most prominent characteristics of this article are its objectivity all-sidedness, and its way of reasoning things on the basis of facts. The author is serious in writing this article and studying the theoretical issues, rather than just rigging things up. In addition, the article is written in plain language and is suited to young people in all walks of life. Some of my previous students (who are now in the second year in the college) have also read this article, and they are also interested in it. Young people like us do not have a deep understanding of democracy and even do not know what democracy is. Some young people simply think that democracy means one can do whatever one wants to do. After reading this article, we may all have a clearer idea about this and know more about what is democratic and what is undemocratic in the American democratic system. The author did not make simplistic conclusions. Instead, he first affirmed that the bourgeois democratic system in the United States has developed to a rather mature degree through more than 200 years' capitalist development. As Lenin said, this is the best political "shell" for a civilized form of capitalism. Then, through quoting a great many facts, he proved that at present, the United States is still ruled by a small number of people and that the U.S. Government cannot really represent the will of most people. For example, on the surface the election system in the United States is impartial and fair; in fact, only the spokesmen for the large financial groups and corporations can become presidents. Therefore, I think that this article can help clarify some confused ideas among some students who blindly admire Western democracy.

Of course, I think that the article's theoretical analysis is still not perfect, and some viewpoints may not be completely right.

Zhang Zhikun:

A question that should be clarified is how to treat the works of bourgeois scholars in politics. Some students' knowledge about Western democracy all comes from such books, and they do not really understand the actual operation

of bourgeois democracy. Some bourgeois scholars describe bourgeois democracy as something perfect and wonderful, but the bourgeois democracy in real life is not so ideal. This is also a major cause of the misconceptions about bourgeois democracy among some students.

Zhao Jianming (student and CYL cadre of the Beijing Medical University):

Comrade Hua Yi began to study the issue of democracy rather early. When things in the ideological and theoretical field were rather confused, Hua Yi remained sober. Our comrades who are engaged in ideological work should learn from him. Many students in my school said that they enjoyed reading Hua Yi's article, which was different from other articles they skimmed through, just reading the headlines. The article really talked about the questions that the students were interested in, such as the freedom of speech, the election system, and so on. In the past, some students thought that in the United States, people could vote for anyone they supported; now after reading Hua Yi's article, they know that this is not actually the case.

Zhao Duandong (student and CYL cadre of the Chinese People's University):

I am a student of planning economics. Planning economics often views things from an overall viewpoint. I also look at American democracy from such a viewpoint and two things are apparent: First, the democratic system in the United States can actually play a role in maintaining the capitalist system; and second, it does not ensure real democracy for most people. The article "A Random Talk on the American Democratic System" expounds these two points rather clearly. Why did some students tend to accept the one-sided viewpoints? I think that this was related to the fact that our propaganda was apt to go to extremes. In our future propaganda work, can we give a correct thinking method to the students so as to help them look at things in an all-sided and systematical way.

Lin Tai (assistant professor and deputy director of the Social Science Department of Qinghua University):

I was the former instructor of Comrade Hua Yi when he was a student, and this article was written as the basis of his thesis for a masters degree.

Comrade Hua Yi worked very hard. When preparing his thesis, he read more than 100 works about American democracy. He did painstaking research for 2 years to write this thesis. So the article published by ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO was not written after the student unrest.

Among our students, only a very small number of people really support bourgeois liberalization. However, many students do indeed have confused ideas about bourgeois democracy and socialist democracy. Due to the influence of some people's remarks and agitation, some students make a fetish of Western democracy

and do not think that there is anything wrong with "mass democracy." They think that democracy and freedom should not be subject to so many restrictions, such as legal restrictions or the advice of leaders. Hua Yi's article analyzed the American democratic system on the basis of a great deal of data and facts, and showed that there is no such thing as a democratic system which is unlimited and absolute. It is a theoretical article in plain language, and it can help young people understand the bourgeois democratic system. The article also has some shortcomings, and it does not thoroughly expose the essence of the American democratic system, and its theoretical character is not so apparent. It is hoped that the author will further study some questions.

Hua Yi (author of the article "A Random Talk on the American Democratic System"):

I am glad to know people's reactions to my article: I feel that I have not attained a high theoretical level. What I have done is just to try to analyze a certain social structure on the basis of facts, and this was just a trial at a low theoretical level. So I have to try to meet the higher requirements by abstracting the facts from a theoretical viewpoint.

Not long ago, I was also a student, and I am engaged in youth work now and have contact with students every day. So I know what students like to read and know, when they will just read the headlines, and what will simply cause their disgust. In this article, I just tried to let the students themselves draw the conclusions.

In the future, I plan to study the following two subjects: First, the origin, evolution, and operation mechanisms of the American democratic system; and second, socialist democracy. I hope that my teachers and colleagues here will continue to help me.

/8309

CSO: 4005/625

ACHIEVEMENTS IN LAW, DISCIPLINE INSPECTION WORK

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 4 March 87 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Wei Qingning [7614 1987 1337]: "With Facts as Evidence and Law as Guideline, Procuratorial Organs Throughout the Country Conscientiously Fulfilled Their Supervisory Duties and Effectively Conducted Law and Discipline Inspection Work"]

[Excerpts] Great progress has been achieved in China's law and discipline inspection work during the last 2 years. Since 1985 procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the country have dealt with over 16,000 cases, investigating violations of the democratic and personal rights of citizens, cases of dereliction of duty, and major liability accidents. Their efforts have contributed much to the protection of democratic and personal rights of citizens, to further improvements in party workstyle and in the general mood of society, and to the effective implementation of equality before the law for all citizens, a principle of our constitution.

A conspicuous characteristic of these law and discipline cases is the fact that the subjects involved were mostly state-employed personnel. Handling these cases, therefore, frequently encountered strong resistance, much interference, networks of personal relationships, and a thick layer of protective elements. In conscientiously carrying out the legal supervisory duties assigned to them by constitution and law, the procuratorial organs of all ranks adhered to the principles of basing all evidence on facts and of observing the law as guideline. They effectively followed the law wherever law applied, prosecuted wherever the law was violated, and strictly applied the law. They managed to wrap up many law and discipline cases which had an important impact in their respective localities as well as throughout the nation. Examples of such cases are: The perilous overloading and final capsizing of "No 423," a passenger ship of the Harbin Navigation Company, when 158 persons drowned, 13 persons were missing, and the state suffered a loss of over 1.78 million yuan; the fire at the Fanshigou coal mine in the Gujiao district of Taiyuan City, when imported coal extracting equipment was burned, causing a direct economic loss of 2.67 million yuan; the serious case of extracting a confession by torture by deputies Ge Lin [5514 2651] and Xiang Pu [7309 2528] of the initial investigation section of the Haiding Ward police substation of Beijing Municipality; the case of dereliction of duties of chief Pan Fengcai [3382 7685 2088] and deputy chief Shi Xiwen [0670 6007 2429] of

the vegetable cold storage warehouse at Nanyuan, Beijing, who seriously neglected their responsibilities, with the result that 560,000 jin of vegetables rotted and decayed; the case of former Nanjing deputy mayor Ding Yongan [0002 3057 1344] who disclosed important state secrets; the case of assistant chief Sun Dingchu [1327 1353 0443] and technician Zhang Jiqin [1728 4764 3830] of the radiology department of Nanjing Tumor Hospital, who violated safety regulations for the application of the electronic linear accelerator on patients, resulting in the most dreadful accident due to negligence in medical treatment by subjecting 25 patients to overdoses of radiation, as a consequence of which 9 died and 16 were disabled for life, etc. The investigation and due disposition of these cases led to an enhanced concept of law among the vast number of cadres and among the masses, raised the prestige of party and government among the masses, and achieved an excellent social effect.

9808

CSO: 4005/498

AIR FORCE POLITICAL INSTITUTE INTERSCHOLASTIC ACTIVITIES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by XINHUA reporter Sun Maoqing [1327 5399 1987]: "Soldiers and College Students Support Each Other Morally and Academically; The Air Force Political Institute and Six Local Colleges Use Each Other as "Secondary Classrooms"]

[Text] The PLA Air Force Political Academy has joined some departments and classes of six local colleges, including the Fudan University, the Jiancai Institute, and the Party School of Baoshan Iron and Steel Co, in conducting mutual-development activities to use each other as "secondary classrooms" and thus enabled the military school and local colleges to reap a double harvest in mastering scientific knowledge and promoting ideological progress. Over the past 2 years, six departments and classes of the six local colleges have been commended as civilized units by city authorities of higher learning and colleges, and nine study teams of the Air Force Political Institute have been commended as advanced units. Not long ago, leading organs of the PLA General Political Department introduced this institute's experience to all armed forces.

During a certain period last year, some local college students failed to correctly understand some of China's current political, economic, and social issues. A battalion of the political institute volunteered to organize mutual-development backbone forces that had a higher theoretical level and practical experience to go down to the campus to join the party and youth league organizations' mutual-development classes in answering questions on reforms, opening up, party workstyle, and current affairs that were of common interest to students through private conversations, symposia, and question-and-answer sessions with students. They also toured the Baoshan Iron and Steel Co, the Jiangnan Shipyard, and the Shanghai No 17 Cotton Plant and attended briefings given by heroes and advanced units of Baoshan and Jinshan, enabling the students to learn from the masses' practice of reform to become more aware of the necessity to maintain unity and stability and to help maintain order at their schools.

Providing mutual academic support to raise soldiers' and college students' knowledge level is a prominent characteristic of the mutual development activities. To help the political institute's students master party history,

the history department of the Fudan University selected only those students with better scores in party history to assist them. When the political institute needed teachers for a new college-level journalism class, professors at the journalism department of the Fudan University volunteered to take up permanently part of the teaching responsibility for that class. After local colleges added military training courses, the political institute voluntarily dispatched a group of experienced teachers to carry out demonstrations for military training classes such as military theories, modern warfare, and exemplary battles. The political institute also made a special effort to train 66 military theory teachers for local colleges and organized forces to compile teaching materials on military science. By viewing different military education videotapes and watching flight training, some local college students have not only increased their understanding of modern servicemen but also accumulated knowledge in fringe, interdisciplinary sciences; whereas by joining students' "salons" on campus and attending different academic seminars, the political institute's students have increased their understanding of the latest modern S&T achievements and academic developments.

In view of the problem that some students think good scores are the only thing that counts, the Air Force and colleges jointly sponsored a special discussion of the question "What kind of mental attitude should a 1980's college student have?" and a lecture on the "four qualifications." Through such activities, soldiers and college students together have discussed the versatile qualifications that a modernization worker should possess, disciplined each other morally, criticized each other's mistakes, aroused each other's awareness and conscience of being a qualified modern college student, and encouraged each other to pursue such qualifications relentlessly.

12302

CSO: 4005/447



## BRIEFS

NATIONAL PROCURATORIAL CONFERENCE HELD--Beijing, 5 March--This reporter learned at the All-China Conference of Chief Procurators, which opened today, that by their attacks against economic crimes during 1986, the procuratorial organs of the country recovered 800 million yuan of the state's economic losses. This figure exceeds the total for all the 7 preceding years. In 1986, the procuratorial organs at all levels implemented the idea of the "three integrations with three promotions." This means they consciously integrated very closely their attacks against economic crimes with the rectification of party workstyle, while promoting the continuous improvement in party workstyle; they closely integrated their attacks against economic crimes with the reform, the opening up to the outside world, and the invigoration of the domestic economy, while promoting smooth progress in economic construction and reform of the economic structure; they closely integrated their attacks against economic crimes with the development of the socialist legal system, while promoting the perfection of the socialist legal system. A total of more than 49,000 cases of economic crimes were placed on file for investigation, an increase of 72.5 percent over 1985. The rate at which these cases were brought to conclusion was 89 percent, which was 8.8 percent up compared with 1985. Procuratorial work has become an important force for the protection and promotion of the reform. [By Wei Zhan [7614 3277]] [Excerpts] [Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 6 Mar 87 p 1] 9808

CSO: 4005/500



## COUNTY ENHANCES GRASSROOTS PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 87 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Zouxian Strengthens Grassroots Party Organizations; Give Play to Party Members' Exemplary Role in Promoting Rural Work"]

[Text] In the past few years, Shandong's Zouxian County CPC Committee has revitalized party organizations and accelerated the county's ideological and material progress by relentlessly strengthening grassroots party organizations.

A few years ago, old age, poor education, and lack of leadership in socialist commodity production were quite common among members of the leading bodies of Zouxian's rural grassroots party organizations. Some people who were interested only in lining their own pockets instead of the masses' well-being drew allowances but did not do any work; some politically weak people tried to get around unhealthy trends and evil practices instead of facing them. To change this situation, the county CPC committee began in 1984 to readjust the leading bodies of rural party branches in a planned and step-by-step manner. As a result, the average age of the leading bodies of the county's rural party branches has declined by several years, members with high school and middle school education have increased to 60 percent, and the personnel mix of leading bodies has become more rational. After readjusting leading bodies, the county CPC committee strengthened the training of leading-body members, focusing on education in the all-around and correct implementation of party line, principles, and policies; the enhancement of party spirit, the improvement of party workstyle, and the strict enforcement of party disciplines; and the know-how of commodity production, administration, and management, general legal knowledge, and the science of leadership. The number of leading bodies of party branches that can better meet the requirements of rural areas' ideological and material progress has increased from the previous 431 to 815.

In light of the situation, tasks, and the ideological reality of rural party members, the Zouxian County CPC Committee has strengthened party members' educational work with emphasis in three aspects. 1) Education in ideals and purposes. To avert the "only talk, no action" phenomenon in educational work, the county CPC committee has emphatically and closely combined education in ideals and purposes with practical activities. The county CPC committee has

set forth six tasks for party members engaging in household liaison activities which are periodically examined and reviewed by party branches and evaluated and commended at yearend by townships. To stimulate the broad masses of party members' enterprising spirit and pioneering enthusiasm, some townships have started a "chart of party members' undertakings," a "book of party members' pioneering work," and a "chronicle of glorious contributions to the party" which are used for periodical reviews and commendations. Party members in Gulukou Township have played a better role since the initiation of the contribute-to-change-our-hometown campaign. In 1986 alone, at least 17 enterprises were established as a result of party members' efforts to act as go-betweens among households. 2) Education in the party's workstyle and discipline and legal system. The county CPC committee has compiled teaching materials for party classes and drawn up five rules in view of some party members' problems with the party's workstyle and discipline. Cadres of party membership who have violated law and discipline have been investigated and punished according to the seriousness of their cases. Since rural party rectification started, 670,000 yuan of misappropriated and defaulted public funds have been returned by party members. Thanks to strengthening legal education, in 1986 11 townships and towns and 807 administrative villages of Zouxian County were free from criminal cases. 3) S&T and cultural education. In accordance with the need to develop socialist rural commodity production, the county CPC committee has used facilities such as township party schools, rural vocational schools, farmers' cultural and technical night schools, libraries, reading rooms, and cultural centers to sponsor lectures given by professional technicians and various technical seminars for farmers of party membership to learn S&T know-how and administrative and managerial skills. As of today, 4,293 party members have become "specialized households" and played a leading role in the development of rural commodity production.

To ensure the work of strengthening grassroots party organizations, the Zouxian County CPC Committee and all township and town CPC committees have established a liaison network for strengthening party organizations and some systems for holding regular organizational, propaganda, and discipline inspection meetings, for conducting inspection and appraisal of party affairs and workstyle, and for holding intraparty democratic-life meetings.

12302

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## COMMENTARY ON STRENGTHENING GRASSROOTS PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 87 p 4

[Commentary: "County CPC Committee's Responsibility"]

[Text] Shangdong's Zouxian County CPC Committee's experience in conscientiously strengthening rural grassroots party organizations is worth studying by all localities to draw lessons from. Eight hundred million of China's 1 billion people are in rural areas, and so are 24 million of the party's 44 million party members and 1.2 million of its 2.6 million grassroots party organizations. Only when rural grassroots party organizations are strengthened can we earnestly implement the party's line, principles and rural policies adopted since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, carry out rural reforms along a sound path, and reliably assure the prosperity of vast rural areas and the prosperity and well-being of 800 million peasants.

The overwhelming majority of rural grassroots party organizations are good to fairly good, and they have functioned as a fighting force in promoting rural reforms and ideological and material progress. However, we should also realize that many rural grassroots party organizations are lax, weak, lack energy, and are unable to meet the demands of the developing situation. Therefore, strengthening rural grassroots party organizations should be considered a key task in the party's rural work and carried out with great efforts.

Party committees at provincial, prefectural (city), and county levels and other departments concerned all have an unshirkable responsibility to strengthen rural grassroots party organizations. However, since county party committees have more direct contacts with township and town party committees and village party branches, they have a larger share of the responsibility. Since the focus of party work was shifted to economic construction and with various reforms progressing and the rural economy gradually becoming specialized, commercialized, and modernized, most leading comrades of county party committees have studied hard to familiarize themselves with economic work, which is good. With reforms progressing and the party-government relationship gradually smoothing out, county party committees should spend more time and energy on strengthening rural grassroots party organizations while continuing to solve principle- and policy-related issues in economic work.

Pumping life and energy into rural grassroots party organizations under the new situation is a new task. Party committees at all levels must strive to explore it by implementing in an all-around way the party's line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, by adhering to the four cardinal principles, by persisting in reforms and opening up, and by starting from the need to promote and guarantee ideological and material progress. They should, in light of the new situation and task, improve the method and workstyle of leadership, carefully study new situations, solve new problems, and set a good example for lower levels in improving themselves, especially in perfecting intraparty life according to the principle of democratic centralism.

12302

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## ANHUI UNITED-FRONT WORK ACHIEVEMENTS REPORTED

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 87 p 1

[Excerpt ] Last year all united front departments of Anhui Province handled 5,732 petitions of all kinds and by year's end had completed action in 5,354 cases, i.e. 93.4 percent of the total. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Anhui's united front departments at all levels have implemented the united front policy in the cases of about 100,000 people. The task of implementing the said policy has now been basically completed in 60 counties (municipalities) throughout the province. The various united front departments at all levels have at the same time placed overseas united front work on their agendas. Many units of the united front system have one after the other restored or newly established foreign liaison organs and received a growing number of "compatriots of the three groups" and Chinese of foreign nationality. In cooperation with relevant departments, they have launched certain significant activities in China and abroad. They have also closely cooperated with organizational departments to initially get to know and select certain influential people, thus laying the foundation for the political appointment and professional employment of nonparty personages. Up to the end of last year, the people's congresses at all levels and political consultative conferences of the province have appointed 26,408 nonparty persons.

Party committees and organizational departments at all levels have set up systems of consultative conferences and symposia, reporting periodically to nonparty persons on the situation, consulting them on issues, and listening to suggestions. All united front departments assist the various democratic parties and relevant people's organizations in the recruitment of new members, to bring in new people, in organizational consolidation, and in strengthening organization building. According to incomplete statistics for the last 2 years, organizations of democratic parties of various ranks and industrial and commercial associations throughout the province have established 28 schools of various kinds and instituted 686 classes for supplementary education of all kinds and short-term training classes. A total of 42,953 students have graduated from these courses, and 13,980 students are presently attending the schools.

9808

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## FORUM ON POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN SCHOOLS

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 87 pp 1, 4

[By staff reporters Chen Zongliang [7115 1350 5328] and Zhang Shichun [1728 6108 2797]: "Devote Major Efforts to Intensified Ideological and Political Work at Institutions of Higher Learning; Fujian Province Convenes Forum on Ideological and Political Work at Institutions of Higher Learning"]

[Excerpts] As classes are about to resume at Fujian's institutions of higher learning, and before resumption of teaching, the propaganda department of the provincial party committee and the education commission of Fujian Province convened a forum on ideological and political work at institutions of higher learning.

Through studies, the participating comrades enhanced their knowledge of the protracted nature and importance of the need to resolutely uphold the four cardinal principles and of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization. It was their unanimous opinion that the present struggle has a bearing on whether it will be possible to correctly persist in and continue observance of the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a bearing on who will be successors to our undertakings, and a bearing on the great issue of our party's and China's future. We must adopt a clear-cut stand and earnest approach in this matter. When discussing experiences in ideological and political work, many comrades, relating to the realities of their circumstances, spoke of the understanding they had gained personally and considered the following to be the reasons why it had been possible to maintain stability and unity at Fujian's institutions of higher learning during the time of student disturbances in certain large and medium cities at the end of last year: 1) With a clear-cut stand, we were able to promptly oppose certain erroneous methods, engendered by the influence of trends toward bourgeois liberalization. 2) Aiming at the confusion in the minds of the students, we worked to guide them, targeting on distinct objectives and helping everyone distinguish clearly between right and wrong. 3) We integrated ideological education with the resolution of actual problems and disposed of problems while still in their embryonic stage. 4) We relied on the strength of various social factors in the effective ideological education of the students. 5) We earnestly fostered a key contingent of teachers and students and relied on them to rally the overwhelming majority of students. Practice has also proven that in counteracting bourgeois liberalization, it is



absolutely necessary to adopt a clear-cut stand and to apply methods that are appropriate.

The forum unanimously agreed that in order to consolidate and expand the excellent situation at our institutions of higher learning, we must institute education on the need to firmly uphold the four cardinal principles, on opposing bourgeois liberalization, also to clarify the ideological confusion caused by the spread of the ideological trend toward bourgeois liberalization, and to establish an all-around unity of thinking that will accord with the spirit expressed in the documents from the Central Committee.

He Shaochuan [0149 1421 1557], member of the Standing Committee and director of the propaganda department of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the forum on the need for intensified ideological and political work at the institutions of higher learning. Touching on the question of policy, He Shaochuan emphatically pointed out: "When launching the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, we must adopt a clear-cut stand and a resolute attitude, while at the same time proceeding with caution and using appropriate methods. We must persist in giving the large number of our teachers and students positive education, aim at rallying the overwhelming majority of them, and must guard against erroneous "leftist" methods. We must not resort to such methods as making connections with what had been done previously or what has occurred later, check at every level, or expose and denounce people. We must also not check into the previous teaching plans written out by instructors." He ended by setting forth five hopes and demands as regards ideological and political work at institutions of higher learning: First, cadres in charge of political work at schools must have a clear understanding of their own glorious responsibility, must be aware of the bright prospects, must bestir themselves spiritually, and exert themselves for an effective fulfillment of their duties. Second, they must justly and forcefully propagate and firmly uphold the four cardinal principles, and adopt a clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization. Third, they must effectively set about the task of building up the party and youth league and of ideological improvement, exercise the exemplary vanguard role of party members and the role of capable aids in the case of members of the youth league, and foster a sense of honor of being members of the party or youth league. Fourth, they must explore new ways to improve ideological and political work at institutions of higher learning. Fifth, they must give attention to overcoming defects in their work, not allow anti-liberalization to become a pretext for suppressing or rebuffing legitimate criticism by the masses of shortcomings and mistakes in our work.

9808

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## JIANGSU CONFERENCE ON UNITED-FRONT WORK

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 87 p 1

[By Wu Yousong [0702 0645 2646]: "The Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee Convened a Province-wide Conference on United Front Work Emphasizing Intensified Consolidation and Expansion of the Patriotic United Front; Party Committees at All Levels Must Enhance Their Awareness of the Importance and Protracted Duration of United Front Work in the New Era and Must Effectively Strengthen and Improve Their Leadership in United Front Work"]

[Excerpts] The Province-wide Conference on United Front Work, convened by the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, was held from 15 to 19 February at Nanjing.

In the opinion of the conference, united front work in Jiangsu Province has experienced a new development and achieved new successes since the 1982 province-wide conference on united front work, as mainly evidenced in the following areas: 1) Consolidation and expansion of the patriotic united front has been continuous, and solidarity between the CPC and the democratic parties and nonparty personages has been further strengthened. The present period is one of the most lively activities and the most abundant achievements in united front work in our province since the founding of the PRC. 2) Great successes have been achieved in the implementation of the party's various policies on united front work and on intellectuals. Implementation of these policies not only raised the party's prestige among the people, but greatly inspired enthusiasm for service to socialism among the many nonparty personages. 3) Moving united front work in the direction of service to the three great tasks, which have economic construction at their core, promoted the development of socialist material and spiritual civilization. The various democratic parties of our province, its industrial and commercial associations, and people's organizations connected with united front work have done much valuable work of benefit for the achievement of the two types of civilization. 4) Launching the work of establishing friendly contacts abroad opened up new areas for the united front work of this province, strengthened our contacts with the "three groups of compatriots" and with friendly personages abroad. 5) The conscientious implementation of the party's policies on national minorities and on religion further strengthened the party's work in the areas of minority nationalities and religion. Generally speaking, the province-wide united front work has made new progress in uniting all forces that can be united, in mobilizing all positive elements, all in service to the development of the two



types of socialist civilization, and promoting the idea of "one country, two systems," to serve the peaceful unification of the motherland, in service to the strengthening of socialist democracy and legal system, and in protecting the stability and unity of the country.

The conference set forth those tasks in united front work which our province will have to accomplish presently and for a certain period in future. They are mainly: Continuous implementation of the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision," and "showing utter devotion among friends and standing together in honor and disgrace." Strengthening political consultations with all democratic parties and having them fully exercise their function of democratic supervision. We must further institutionalize and normalize political consultations and democratic supervision, so as to fully arouse the enthusiasm of all democratic parties and of all nonparty personages in all walks of life, and must have them more effectively exercise their important role in developing the two types of civilization. We must energetically launch planned and step by step efforts to establish friendly overseas contacts, and must effectively accomplish from beginning to end the task of implementing the party's united front policies and its policies toward the intellectuals. We must energetically assist the various democratic parties in the strengthening of their organizational and ideological buildup and further strengthen work in the areas of minority nationalities and religion.

9808

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## POOR QUALITY OF NEW PARTY MEMBERS REPORTED

Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 87 p 4

[Article by the Organization Office, Organization Department, Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee: "The Vitality of Our Party Depends on the Quality of Its Members"]

[Excerpts] To get a clearer idea of the quality of our new party members, we conducted a one-time comprehensive investigation to ascertain the real situation as to the quality of the more than 100,000 new party members that had been admitted to the party recently, during a little over 2 years, throughout our province. We conducted this investigation in accordance with the rules set forth for party membership in the party constitution and according to the demands that are being made on party members in the course of the four modernizations, our great undertaking of this new era. We adopted the method of "dissecting a sparrow" and concentrated in our analysis on a few salient points. The result of our investigation and analysis shows clearly that the quality of the overwhelming majority of our new party members is either good or comparatively good, that around 91 percent conformed, or basically conformed, to required standards, that those of low standard and of doubtful effectiveness accounted for 8.2 percent, and that those below standard and to be rejected accounted for about 0.8 percent.

Although poorly qualified and below-standard new party members accounted for only an extremely small proportion, it is still a question how it was possible that people not qualified according to standards for party membership could have been dragged into the party?

Some few party organizations cannot accurately understand and master the political criteria of the new era for the admission of new party members. The way they deal with the critical aspects and the relationship of quantity with quality in the admission of new party members is altogether inappropriate. They one-sidedly give attention only to diplomas, professional titles, and seniority, place emphasis on skills and little value on ethics, while neglecting to check the candidate's ideological quality and his basic political attitude.

Training and education has not caught up. Some basic-level party organizations ordinarily pay little attention to training and education, which

leads to the "one too short and the other too fast" phenomenon in the work of recruiting party members. This means that too short a time is given to investigation, and that admission of candidates is too fast. Last year we investigated the salient facts of 137 new party members in one city. Those that had been under investigation for less than 1 year accounted for 65 percent, of whom 42 percent have been investigated less than half a year. A few exceptional cases even had their admission procedure completed within 1 day. In one unit of less than 500 persons, 101 new party members had been admitted during 1985 alone.

Without regard for party membership criteria, elements that were prone to legal violations and undermining discipline had been dragged into the party. In 1985, when a female candidate was to be admitted into the party in one unit, much objection was voiced within and outside the party, giving to understand that the person was controversial with regard to her economic activities. But she was nevertheless dragged into the party. The result was that in 1986 she committed an economic crime and was arrested by the judicial organs.

If strict education of party candidates is lacking and no attention is paid to continuous effective education, investigation, and the work of enhancing quality, these facts have the result that some new party members after joining the party relax in the demands they make on themselves and end up on a downhill path.

Under the influence of unhealthy tendencies, feudal ideologies and principles of commodity exchanges are being introduced into the processes of recruiting new party members. In one township a party committee secretary held all applications for party membership secreted in his pocket, and admissions to the party would depend on his likes or dislikes, as he would admit only those that he wanted to admit. In 1985 the whole township admitted 42 party members, of whom 21 were issued membership applications by the said secretary himself. Of three new party members, whom he had recommended, two committed mistakes in the economic field.

9808

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## SCHOLASTIC CONFERENCE ON OPPOSING BOURGEOIS LIBERALIZATION

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[By reporters Li Zunli [2621 6690 4539] and Wang Jinchen [3769 2516 5256]: "We Must Effectively Set About the Major Task of Combating Bourgeois Liberalization; At a Meeting of Party Committee Secretaries at Institutions of Higher Learning, Heads of Propaganda Departments and Education Bureaus of City and Prefectural Party Committees, Convened by the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Lu Maozeng [7120 2021 2582], Representing the Provincial Party Committee, Gave an Important Speech"]

[Excerpts] The Shandong Provincial CPC Committee convened a meeting at Jinan, from 21 to 24 February, of all party committee secretaries at institutions of higher learning and heads of propaganda departments and education bureaus of city and prefectural party committees throughout the province.

Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, gave an important speech. He said, this year we must effectively take in hand two important tasks at the education front: one is combating bourgeois liberalization, and one is continuation of our various reform measures in the educational field. The present meeting is mainly concerned with studying the issue of combating bourgeois liberalization. As to the issue of educational reform, action will be taken after additional investigations and studies. The issue of combating bourgeois liberalization, requires first of all that we enhance our ideological understanding, adopt a clear-cut viewpoint, and take a firm stand at the front line of the struggle. Generally speaking, conditions at our institutions of higher learning are either good or comparatively good. However, we must make a full appraisal of the impact exerted at our institutions of higher learning by the ideological trend toward bourgeois liberalization; we must gain full knowledge of the seriousness and dangerous character of this ideological trend toward bourgeois liberalization.

Lu Maozeng emphasized that in efforts to combat bourgeois liberalization, the institutions of higher learning must right at the start begin by improving and strengthening ideological and political work. It is quite necessary to take firmly in hand a meticulous and in-depth investigation and study of the ideological state of mind of the students. Only after gaining a clear understanding of the ideological state of mind of the students, can work be targeted precisely and can satisfactory results be achieved. Wherever

problems exist at schools, it is up to their party committees to adopt vigorous measures toward resolution of the problems. We must further consolidate and develop the excellent situation that exists at the institutions of higher learning in our province, firmly maintain regular teaching and working order, and ensure that educational tasks are accomplished according to plan.

Lu Maozeng said, in order to provide a sound basis for our struggle against bourgeois liberalization, it is now most important to undertake an earnest study of the Central Committee documents. Leading cadres must set an example of diligent study, must enhance their knowledge, draw distinctive lines of policy, and rigorously work to attain a good grasp of policy. This is the important guarantee for a sound direction in our fight against bourgeois liberalization.

Lu Maozeng demanded of all party committees, either local or at institutions of higher learning, that they intensify and improve guidance in political and ideological work. He said, combating bourgeois liberalization means in the long run strengthening party leadership in ideological and political work at our schools. This constitutes the fundamental guarantee for adherence to the socialist direction in our schools and will truly turn our schools into strong bases for the development of spiritual civilization. School party committees must concentrate their main energy on ideological and political work. First, greatest efforts must be expended on effective party building. Through a variety of ways and channels, the vast number of party members must be educated in the lofty ideals of communism and on wholehearted service for the people, also to education on the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, as well as education on the need to strictly observe party discipline and on exercising the role of exemplary models. This will enable party members to more effectively carry forward the fine tradition of the party, will have them always bear in mind the aim and purpose of the party, will have them exercise an exemplary vanguard role, and will raise their awareness of maintaining uniformity of thought, ideologically and politically, with the CPC Central Committee. Party members are not permitted to do anything that runs counter to the four cardinal principles or to disseminate statements in favor of bourgeois liberalization; this must be made a point of political discipline. Second, strengthening ideological and political work must be placed on the agenda of all party committees as an important item. The party committee must be counted upon "as one hand" to personally take action, the secretaries in a division of labor must make every effort to follow up with energetic action, and presidents of institutes and universities, being fully responsible for the overall development of their students, must also on their own initiative take energetic action as to the ideological education of their students. The measure of effectiveness of ideological and political work must be made an important criterion in appraising the professional achievements of party committees. Third, we must improve the leadership system, perfect the command system, and strengthen work structure. Fourth, we must strengthen the Communist Youth League, which, under the leadership of the party committee, must fully exercise its role as a bond connecting the league organization with the youths.

Comrade Lu Maozeng said, the vast number of classroom teachers must do an effective job of teaching and educating. Teaching and educating is the prominent characteristic of socialist universities, as it is the regular and unshirkable task of every teacher. The most important thing now is to conduct education that will teach students the need to uphold the four cardinal principles. Teachers must include ideological education in professional instructions not only in classrooms, but outside of classrooms they must also regularly involve themselves deeply with every one of their classes, have heart-to-heart talks with the students, and have ideological education reach every one of their students. Especially highly qualified and greatly influential teachers and specialists should consciously put their influence to good use and make a contribution to teaching and educating. The vast number of cadres, staff, and workers in our institutions of higher learning should also do their part in the management of education and in service to education, and by their own excellent service and cultured behavior exercise a positive influence on the mentality of the students.

Lu Maozeng, furthermore, demanded of all institutions of higher learning that they actively arrange for their students, and guide them, to get involved in practical social experiences. He said, firmly integrating theory with practice and integrating intellectuals with the masses is still the way that has to be followed by the present generation of students in their development toward useful maturity. It is also only through involvement in practical social experiences that knowledge is gained not only of society but also of one's own shortcomings and deficiencies, and this will enable open-minded learning from the masses and from practice. All institutions of higher learning must do more effective planning for this involvement in social practice; whatever has been included in the educational plan must definitely and resolutely be carried out and conscientiously organized; there must be no sliding off toward mere formality.

Lu Maozeng demanded of our institutions of higher learning that they open wider channels leading to democracy and improve school management. The leadership in the school system must establish a system of periodic dialogs with the students. Party secretaries and school presidents must contact single classes of students and set up fixed days when they will receive the students. The youth league and the student unions must fully exercise their roles as bonds with and bridges to the masses, actively reflect opinions and demands of fellow students, and establish a unity between responsibilities toward the party and responsibilities toward the masses. School leaders must conscientiously deal with opinions and demands expressed by the students. Reasonable demands must be conscientiously settled. If demands are found unreasonable, reasons must be clearly explained, and there must be no excessive leniency nor easy compliance with every wish. We must attract student participation in the democratic management of schools. For instance, management of dining halls, campus sanitation, classrooms, dormitories, and libraries can attract student participation. The rostrums of universities must be effectively administered, and the high quality of our schools must be guaranteed. Key professors must definitely be moved to the front line of



instruction, and schools must strengthen management in charge of inviting lecturers from outside the school. We must provide better management in the service departments and have good management of dining halls. Prefectures and municipalities in whose area the institutions of higher learning are located must ensure supplies of all livelihood and material needs of these schools.

9808

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## CIRCULAR ON RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 87 p 1

[Excerpts] A circular recently issued by the party rectification office of the provincial party committee demands:

1. Village-level party rectification must be conscientiously, responsibly, and comprehensively completed from start to finish. Efforts must now be made to effectively carry out the following: 1) Conscientious and effective checking of village-level party rectification and accepting as satisfactory those that are up to required standards. For any found up to standards the village or township party committee shall declare completion of party rectification. In unsatisfactory cases further help should be rendered to resolve their problems with a willingness to provide them with whatever they lack. 2) As to the few units that have not been able to properly resolve major problems or that have done so only in a perfunctory way, an analysis shall establish the reasons in each case, the exact problem should be correctly elicited, and a part of the key leading group and party rectification liaison officers shall concentrate efforts on the critical spot to help them resolve their problem. 3) Prominent problems of serious misuse of powers for personal gain and serious violations of law and discipline must be resolved. Cases of past mishandling of property claims that to this day have left unresolved questions among party members or the masses, cases in which people write in or call in person to report law and discipline violations of party members and cadres, in particular cases involving party members and cadres in leading organs at levels above the village, a group should by all means be organized to conscientiously check into and properly dispose of such cases; under no circumstances must they be left in unattended. 4) Integrated with the study of documents from the Central Committee and with party rectification activities, we must strengthen positive education among party members on upholding the four cardinal principles. Among the vast number of cadres we must enhance knowledge of the party's various general and specific policies for rural areas since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, raise their political consciousness for the resolute implementation of these policies, strengthen their resistance to everything unsound, to unhealthy trends and evil practices, and to acts that would violate law or undermine discipline. 5) Integrated with the realities of the locality and units in question, we must study and formulate specific measures to consolidate and develop further any achievements so far attained in party rectification.



2. Resolution of remaining problems of party rectification must be vigorously pursued. Units that have by now completed party rectification, including provincial, municipal (prefectural), county, and village organs, and enterprises and industrial units, must all conscientiously and as a priority task check what residual problems of party rectification have not yet been resolved up to now. They should then determine specific measures and vigorously pursue the resolution of these problems. The following are three key problems that must be resolved: 1) In arranging for the disposition of such "tails," every effort should be made to have them completely taken care of before the end of March. 2) For party members who have so far not yet undergone party rectification and for units that have carried out party rectification only in a perfunctory manner, make-up sessions of party rectification should be firmly insisted upon. 3) Earnest investigation and final disposition must continue in all major and important cases that come to light during party rectification, also with regard to conspicuous problems found to be still existing in party workstyle.

3. We must make a conscientious and effective review of all of our party rectification work.

9808

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## SURVEY COMPARES SHANGHAI DAILY LIFE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO (Weekend Supplement) in Chinese 21 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Zhu Jianhua [4376 1696]: "How Do Shanghai Residents Pass the 24 Hours of Their Days; Please See the Comparative Analysis of Survey Data"]

[Text] People will hardly think that compared with conditions in various industrialized countries of the world, Shanghai residents are fonder of studies, newspaper reading, and even fonder of sleeping.

At the close of 1985, this writer, together with several colleagues and assisted by statistical offices of Shanghai Municipality, carried out a sample analysis of the time spent in normal daily activities by 1,500 residents belonging to 500 households in the urban area of Shanghai. Within 1 week, a daily record was taken of their "timetable of work and other activities," which yielded almost 500,000 items of data. Years ago, when studying in the United States, I collected data from similar social surveys in other countries and made a comparative analysis, which led to highly interesting conclusions as indicated at the head of this article.

Early in the 1960's already, social science circles abroad began to study the impact of industrialization and urbanization on people's time allocation. Research personnel from 12 countries, among them the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Yugoslavia, and Hungary, spent over 10 years on a research of huge proportions, the "International Comparison of Time Distribution." The conclusions from this project showed that in spite of the differences of social systems and cultural traditions, the patterns of time use of urban residents in the various countries under the impact of increasing industrialization was extremely similar. Spot checks done by this writer among the residents of this city used the same method and the same indexes as used in the research done abroad. Let me first draw a table of the main components of time use of this city's urban residents and of residents in 12 foreign industrialized countries:

	Shanghai Residents (in percent)	Residents of 12 Foreign Countries (in percent)
1. Sleeping	36	34
2. Working	31	21
3. Domestic chores	11	11
4. Cultural & sports activities	2	4
5. Social activities	3	4
6. TV viewing	5	4
7. Studies	3	1
8. Newspaper reading	3	1
9. Other (recreational travel, etc.)	6	20

The comparison clearly shows that the structure of time use by Shanghai residents closely approaches that of the residents in foreign industrialized countries 10 years ago. By comparison, the time use customs of Shanghai residents come somewhat closer to those of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Unions and are somewhat more dissimilar compared with those of France, the FRG, and the United States.

We can also obtain a series of other valuable discoveries from the survey:

Shanghai residents sleep too much. Residents of Shanghai over 18 years of age spend an average of 8 hours and 40 minutes a day in dreamland, which is 40 minutes more than the average figure for the 12 foreign countries. If Shanghai residents would reduce their sleeping time to the level of the 12 European and American countries, they could gain additional daytime of 15 days each year.

Shanghai residents work relatively long hours. An adult resident of Shanghai spends an average of 7 hours and 45 minutes per day at work and on going to and returning from work (work days and holidays are included in the computation), while the residents of the 12 European and American countries spend only 5 hours. There are three reasons for this discrepancy: 1) China has a 6-day 48-hour work week, while the 12 foreign industrialized countries generally have a 5-day 40-hour work week. 2) Female employment is rather high in Shanghai, which results in a correspondingly higher average work time of Shanghai residents. 3) Shanghai's transport facilities are bad, necessitating more commuting time.

Time spent on domestic chores is not at all longer than that of the foreigners. Shanghai's employees and workers do an average of 2 hours 30 minutes domestic chores per day, which is still 10 minutes less than the average for the 12 European and American countries (2 hours 40 minutes). Shanghai's men perform about the same as the foreign male residents, namely 1 hour 54 minutes for all of them. Shanghai's women do 4 hours of domestic chores, while their sisters in the 12 European and American countries work 5 hours 30 minutes. The shorter time that employees and workers spend on domestic chores is probably due to their benefiting from the Chinese tradition of the larger family. At present the average Shanghai family consists of 4 persons, while the average in foreign industrialized countries is only 2

persons. When it comes to reducing the needed time for domestic chores, the large family is of course more advantageous than the small family. There are, furthermore, the retired old people in Shanghai families who quietly take on much of the domestic chores (an average of 6 hours per day per person). In view of this fact, society should express its appreciation of their contribution.

The "hunger for knowledge" among Shanghai residents far exceeds that of the foreigners, as Shanghai residents (not including regular students) use about 45 minutes per day to attend evening classes or on self-study. This time is precisely equivalent to the time of one class, and is practically double the average figure for the European and American industrialized countries (16 minutes).

Shanghai residents are also tops when it comes to newspaper reading, on which they spend an average of 35 minutes per day, while the average figure for the 12 European and American countries is 16 minutes. Even in the United States, usually called "newspaper country of the world," the average per person per day is only 25 minutes. On the other hand, the average 40 minutes used by Shanghai residents for social contacts or chatting during leisure time is somewhat less than in other countries (average 53 minutes). It looks as if Shanghai residents apparently have too little time for social contacts.

Dawdling away too much time in front of the TV is not at all a good thing. The popularity of TV sets in the homes of Shanghai residents already exceeds 95 percent. People spend an average of 1 hour 15 minutes per day in front of the screen, and TV watching has become the leading recreational activity (all other cultural and sports activities combined account for almost 30 minutes). As to the 12 European and American countries, people in addition to watching TV for 1 hour, devote another 1 hour to more participatory cultural and sports activities. Relevant findings and actual experiences all indicate clearly that sitting motionless for long hours before the TV set is not at all beneficial for physical and mental development. Shanghai residents should, therefore, appropriately control TV viewing time to prevent the "TV sickness" that has already appeared in some foreign countries.

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CSO: 4005/500

## UNITED FRONT WORK ACHIEVEMENTS

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 87 p 1

[By reporter Dong Qiang [5516 1730]: "Vigorous Implementation of Relevant General and Specific Party Policies Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee; Outstanding Successes in Shanghai's United Front Work"]

[Excerpts] Shanghai's residual problems of policy implementation left over from the time of the "cultural revolution" have by now all been basically resolved. The two great and very difficult problems of restitution of private houses that had been illegally occupied and preparing inventories of confiscated cultural objects have also been basically resolved after several years of hard work. Of 500,000 sq m of private houses, 98 percent have already been returned. Of the over 57,800 households for which cultural objects (handicraft articles) had to be inventoried, the cases of over 55,700 households have already been settled. In the last few years, 1,166 overseas persons have donated funds and articles, built schools and libraries, and established various foundations for this municipality.

By means of "bimonthly forums," "consultative conferences," and "seminars on special subjects," the municipal party committee and the municipal government have regularly held consultations with personages of democratic parties and nonparty persons on the important issues of political life throughout the municipality, the four modernizations, and united front work. In the last 5 years, 244 persons outside the party have been appointed throughout the municipality to serve as leading cadres in bureau-rank or higher offices.

Having guided united front work in the direction of service to the four modernizations, enthusiasm for serving the socialist construction is very high among the various democratic parties, among relevant people's organizations, and among patriotic personages of all walks of life. During the last few years, they have to a greater measure contributed their special superior skills and completed over 6,700 consultative projects in the economic, S&T, medical, and other fields; completed 230 cases of intellectual assistance to border areas, and set up more than 70 schools of various kinds, with an enrollment of 120,000 persons. They brought in for Shanghai, and indirectly through Shanghai for other provinces and cities, capital funds, technologies, equipment, and expansion of foreign trade which if converted to renminbi would amount to 3 billion yuan. They attracted more than 290 famous overseas

scholars and specialists to come to Shanghai to lecture or for scholarly exchanges. Among the members of democratic parties, 1,138 positions were filled by election as national or municipal model workers and as advanced workers in various fields. Reform and opening up to the outside world attracted many fellow countrymen from Hong Kong and Macao, compatriots from Taiwan, and overseas Chinese. The number of visitors is increasing each year. Last year visitors from abroad directly invited and officially received by only the Municipal People's Political Consultative Conference, the United Front Work Department of the Municipal Party Committee, and the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the Municipal Government numbered over 1,400, double the number of the year before. The territory of united front activities is also gradually expanding to overseas. Establishment of such people's organizations as overseas friendship associations, the Shanghai-Hong Kong Economic Development Association, European and American alumni associations, the Huangpu Alumni Association, etc. opened up new avenues for friendly relations between Chinese and people abroad. Foreign-oriented friendship activities of the various democratic parties, people's organizations, and even of such units as neighborhood enterprises, factories and schools are also increasing almost daily. The departments in charge of united front work, overseas affairs, religious affairs, nationality affairs, etc. also organize groups for visits to such countries and territories as Hong Kong, Macao, the United States, Japan, the Philippines, and Singapore, thereby increasing friendly relations with organizations of the local Chinese in these places.

In our religious work we implement most comprehensively the party's policy of religious freedom. In the last 5 years, 61 churches and temples have been restored and reopened in this municipality, ensuring normal religious life, and we have aroused enthusiasm among the vast number of religious people and religious masses for service to the four modernizations. Shanghai is also conducting religious classes at four academic institutions, actively nurturing a group of young patriotic religious workers. Friendly relations have also increased between Shanghai's Catholic Church, Protestant Churches, Buddhists and Muslims with overseas religious circles. Based on a sincere implementation of the nationality policy, each year Shanghai officially receives about 2,000 visits by minority nationalities from the borderlands, a fact which contributes to greater unity among our various nationalities. At the same time Shanghai is utilizing its superiority in technology and skilled personnel to organize, together with relevant economic departments, economic assistance to Yunnan, Ningxia, Xinjiang, and other such areas, geared to the needs of the areas in question. In the last 4 years, the Nationality Affairs Commission of the Municipal Government took direct action in organizing economic departments of Shanghai for economic and technological assistance to areas inhabited by Yunnan minority nationalities; of the total of 360 projects, 189 are already proving effective.

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## ZHEJIANG'S VILLAGE-LEVEL PARTY RECTIFICATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Feb 87 p 4

[Article by reporter Huang Guowen [7806 0948 2429]: "Village-Level Party Rectification Brings About Promising Changes in the Rank of Party Members; Many Village Party Branches in Zhejiang Become Real 'Leading Geese'"]

[Text] Provincial-level government officials who had been sent to rural areas to work as liaison officers for village-level party rectification returned to their original posts early this year. Some of them told the press what they had seen and heard about the lively changes that had occurred after party rectification in the ranks of party members and grassroots party organizations in rural areas.

Party members now act more like advanced elements. According to several liaison officers returned from Lishui Prefecture, rural areas in this prefecture used to have 7,000 to 8,000 inactive party members that were commonly known as "rusty-lock party members." After party rectification, over 90 percent of these "rusty locks" were unlocked by the "key" of party spirit education. During party rectification, this prefecture witnessed the biggest drought in a century, and the overwhelming majority of party members all worked selflessly on the front line to combat the drought, with some leading the masses in digging ditches and canals, some letting the masses draw water from their contracted fishponds, and others giving up two-digit daily income by refitting their transport-use tractors into water pumps to pump water for the masses. Almost everybody was telling stories about party members having class and voluntarily giving up water to help others. Many party members even volunteered to organize a patrol team to solve water-related disputes, and some members worked around the clock for several days running. Thanks to party members' efforts, the prefecture's drought damage was minimized. The masses gave emotional praise: Party members indeed stand out at a critical moment!

Comrades who had worked as liaison officers in Jinhua and Taizhou prefectures said that these prefectures' rural party members were taught to serve the people more voluntarily. During party rectification, 5,000-plus party members in Jinhua City's Panan County did over 1,100 good deeds for the masses. Eleven party members in Xinluo Village of Xianju County of Taizhou Prefecture took the lead in donating money and labor to install power lines and electric



lights in the village as some people put it: "Party rectification has brought light to us."

Party branches now act more like "leading geese." Before party rectification, 657 village party branch cadres in Huangyan County submitted letters of resignation. After party rectification, 613 withdrew their resignation and many submitted written pledges or ideological and material development plans for their own village to trade for their letters of resignation. In 4 eastern districts of Yueqing County, there used to be 63 backward party branches which were in a passive state. After party rectification which helped solve crucial problems and readjust leading bodies, 56 of these party branches quickly progressed to relatively advanced units. These party branches vigorously drew up get-rich plans for their villages and had party members that ran specialized households pair with the masses to help them get rich.

Party organizations now have stricter discipline. In Jinhua, Taizhou, and Quzhou prefectures and city, rural party cadres involved in corruption, default on public funds, and illegal housing construction used to be prominent problems, and there were also some party members violating family planning or engaging in gambling and superstitious activities. During village-level party rectification, these areas adopted measures and earnestly solved the above problems. As a result, over 90 percent of defaulted public funds were quickly returned by party members, most illegal housing construction problems and family planning violations committed by party members were handled properly, and a few party cadres who had bullied village people were also investigated and punished. The masses praised the party's determination to confront the tough problems during party rectification.

Party rectification liaison officers concluded that the achievements of this village-level party rectification has enhanced their belief that the Chinese Communist Party has an excellent rank of party members who are totally self-reliant in solving their own problems. This party rectification persisted in conducting party spirit education for party members, which has provided valuable experiences for our party's future self-improvement.

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CSO: 4005/446

## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN ZHEJIANG

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 87 p 4

[Article by Li Zhaolong [2621 2600 7893]: "Effective Measures Against Juvenile Delinquency"]

[Excerpts] China is among the countries with the lowest crime rates in the world. Juvenile delinquency is much lower than in any other country. Taking Zhejiang Province during 1985 as example, cases of juvenile crimes accounted for 2.78 per 10,000 of the total population of the province and for 10.5 per 10,000 of the total juvenile population of the province. No other country can compare with this low crime rate. However, we must clearly realize that if we do not stay ideologically alert and do not vigorously pursue our tasks, the juvenile crime rate may go up. As to the individuals involved in juvenile crimes in our province during recent years, they shows the characteristics described by the central authorities when they summarized that the criminals are getting younger in years, use more and more the methods of adults, and that their crimes become more serious in nature. As to the overall trend, conditions are unique in our province, in that the trend in the occurrence of cases was that they increased again after a decline, giving a "saddle-shaped" contour. Occurrences are greatest in cities and in the large number of newly developing market towns. Crimes by young workers and students have greatly increased, and cases of crimes by transients mainly involve rural youths. The absolute majority of cases throughout the year are thefts, while violent crimes and sex-crimes go up and down in frequency; they quickly increase as soon as there is a little relaxation. The number of youths who commit violations of the law is several times that of the criminals brought to law, and the number of youths who show offensive conduct is again several times the number of those who violate the law. This overall trend is really something that must not be treated lightly.

Juvenile delinquency in China is mainly due to the poor ideological education that we give our youths and the constant increase of factors that lure youths to commit crimes. The corrosive influence of bourgeois and other exploitative ideologies, the unchecked flood of pornographic video tapes, as well as of unhealthy tabloids and publications have injected an unhealthy atmosphere into our society and even into our party; all these exert extremely harmful influences on our youths.

We have to admit that we are still very ignorant as to the changes in concepts, human interrelations, spiritual needs, cultural life, moral concepts, and the legal awareness of our youths under the conditions of reform and opening up to the outside world. We have also no clear understanding yet of the channels of transmission of capitalist and feudal decadent ideologies, and do not effectively control them. More serious even is our lack of planned, step by step scientific investigation and study and the lack of an overall macroscopic plan. This state of affairs is incompatible with our efforts at advancing our socialist spiritual civilization.

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## GUANGDONG PARTY LEADER STRESSES LEI FENG SPIRIT

HK050329 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] At a meeting jointly held this morning by the provincial party committee propaganda department and the provincial CYL committee to mark the 24th anniversary of the publication of the inscriptions on learning from Lei Feng, Fang Bao, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee, said that the Lei Feng spirit is not outdated. The Lei Feng spirit remains of great practical significance in the 1980's, the era of reforms and opening up. Displaying the Lei Feng spirit is an important aspect of building socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade Fang Bao said: In learning from and displaying the Lei Feng spirit today, we should seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, uphold the four cardinal principles, display Lei Feng's spirit of total selflessness, carry forward the fine traditions of arduous struggle and building the country with hard work and thrift, and actively plunge into the drive to increase production and practice economy and increase revenue and economize expenditure.

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CSO: 4005/621

## GUANGDONG PROCURATORIAL ORGANS RECOVER 100 MILLION YUAN

HK130738 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0815 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Report by reporter Wei Xiang (0251 5046): "The Procuratorial Organs of Guangdong Province Recovered Economic Losses Worth About 100 Million Yuan Last Year"]

[Text] The public procurators of Guangdong Province, have been busy over the past year, have found that Guangdong Province last year placed the largest number of cases of economic crimes on file for investigation and prosecution since 1982, when economic crimes were cracked down upon. Last year, Guangdong Province recovered economic losses worth about 100 million yuan for the state.

Xiao Yang, chief procurator of the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate, who is now attending the national conference of chief procurators in Beijing, disclosed that Guangdong Province last year placed a total of over 1,700 cases of economic crimes on file for investigation and prosecution, which, he thought, was a "historical breakthrough." This figure showed a 50-percent increase over that of the year before. Also, the number of big and major cases placed on file for investigation and prosecution last year doubled and redoubled.

It is learned that corruption cases formed the bulk of all types of cases of Guangdong Province, accounting for approximately 60 percent of the total number of cases of economic crimes of the province. The total number of corruption cases in 1986 reached over 1,000, next only to the number of cases of bribery, swindling, speculation and profiteering, tax evasion, and other types of economic crime cases.

Last year, the amount of money involved in economic crime cases investigated and prosecuted in Guangdong Province reached over 57 million yuan, with each case involving 29,000 yuan on the average.

Xiao Yang said that last year, Guangdong Province economic crime cases had two major characteristics: One was that the percentage of state personnel involved in the criminal cases showed an increase, with state personnel accounting for more than half of last year's over 2,200 criminals in economic crime cases. Of over 1,700 economic crime cases, over 200 took place in the banks. The other was that the number of bribery cases showed an increase. Last year, there was a total of over 400 bribery cases, accounting for over 20 percent of the total number of cases placed on file for investigation and prosecution in the province.

Last year, the procurators of Guangdong Province paid great attention to the investigation and prosecution of big and major economic crime cases. They concentrated their work on the investigation of such big and major cases as the case of Ou Chujie, a cadre of the Visa Section of the Public Security Bureau of Foshan City, who took bribes, the case of Yu Xiuying, who was widely known as the "strong woman" in Zhuhai City and was the general manager of the Haipeng Company in Zhuhai City and who was involved in corruption and took bribes; as well as some other influential cases, and already instituted proceedings against the legal offenders in the court.

At the same time, with the help of public opinion, the procurators of Guangdong Province also divided and demoralized the criminals. This psychological attack enabled the procurators to achieve successes in their work. Last year, altogether 445 criminals gave themselves up to the police under the influence of the law and policies. Yang Xiuxin, who was formerly the director of the An Bu Food Products Factory of Chaozhou City and one of the criminals involved in the case of false milk powder which once caused a sensation throughout the country; Zhang Shixiong, formerly deputy chief of the Technology Section of the Guangzhou High-tension Electric Products Plant, who grafted more than 110,000 yuan; and some other people also surrendered to the police last year.

It is learned that apart from making continued efforts to crack down on big and major economic crimes such as corruption, bribery, and so on, this year, the procuratorial organs of Guangdong Province will also resolutely deal with such major cases as tax evasion, false trademarks, and so on, according to the law.

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CSO: 4005/621

GUANGDONG BANS BIKINIS IN LITERARY PERFORMANCES

HK260407 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 87 p 1

[Report: "Guangzhou City's Culture Bureau Stipulates That 'Bikinis' Must Not Be Worn in Literary Performances"]

[Text] The Guangzhou City Culture Bureau issued the other day a "Circular on Immediately Stopping Performances for Illegal Business Purposes," calling on all departments in charge of cultural work and the relevant units to implement it conscientiously.

The circular says: Recently, some light music groups temporarily knocked together for the purpose of making money presumptuously put on performances in the rural areas, factories, and towns on the periphery of the city without obtaining "performance licenses" worked out in a unified way by the Ministry of Culture and signed and issued by the departments in charge of cultural work at or above the city level. The quality of their performances was inferior and the contents were vulgar and dirty. To solicit customers, they even tricked some girls into wearing "bikinis" and serving as dancing partners, thus producing a very bad impact on society.

In line with the previous relevant regulations, the "circular" reaffirmed the stipulation that nonperforming units are not allowed to organize literary performances for business purposes. It also pointed out that in putting on literary performances it is necessary to place social benefit in the first place. They should not put on bad plays nor engage in low, vulgar, horrifying, or obscene performances. The "circular" also says that "bikinis," which are special costumes for health and beauty contests, must not be used in literary performances.

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GUANGDONG CALLS FOR CORRECTING ANOMALIES IN ROADSIDE INNS

HK120457 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] The provincial public security department recently issued a circular demanding that public security organs throughout the province get a good grasp of checking on and straightening out roadside inns.

Illegal and criminal activities have appeared anew in roadside inns in some parts of the province this year. The practice of hiring females to entertain and solicit for customers is quite conspicuous.

The provincial public security department has therefore demanded that the public security departments at all levels work with the departments concerned to take positive action in light of local conditions, and continue to get a good grasp of checking on and straightening out roadside inns. They should be closed down or suspended and straightened out, as appropriate. Those responsible, especially the innkeepers, must be held accountable. Serious violations of law must be punished severely according to the law. Those responsible should be arrested if their actions warrant it.

It is also necessary to step up legal education for the inn staff concerned, and to establish and put on a sound basis various systems.

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CSO: 4005/621

## HENAN MEETING URGES PROMOTING UNITED FRONT WORK

HK090758 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Excerpt] A provincial conference on united front work concluded yesterday [8 March] morning in Zhengzhou. Attending the conference were Liu Zhengwei, Zhang Shude, Song Yuxi, Zhang Zhigang, (Liu Shaokui), Fan Lian, Ren Leiyuan, Liu Xicheng, Duan Zongsan, Ding Zhenyu, and Tu Jiaji, leading comrades from the provincial party committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee; and responsible persons from all provincial democratic parties, the provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce, and the United Front Work Department under the provincial party committee. Li Gui, former deputy head of the united front work department under the CPC Central Committee, attended and addressed the conference. Liu Zhengwei, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech, entitled "The Whole Party Must Attach Importance to Consolidating and Developing the New Situation of United Front Work in Our Province."

In his speech, Liu Zhengwei stressed: Insisting on the party leadership over united front work is an unshakable basic principle. Just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping once noted: During the new historical period of our country, the united front will continue to be our magic weapon; the united front not only cannot be weakened or reduced but should be strengthened and expanded. However, some local party organizations and particularly some leading cadres are still unfamiliar with the theory and policies concerning the united front, and belittle or neglect their united front work. Therefore, the party at large must energetically conduct studies of the theory and policies concerning the united front, energetically publicize and conduct education in the theory and policies, increase the understanding of the protracted nature and importance of the patriotic united front among the vast numbers of cadres including leading cadres at all levels, and strengthen the cadres' consciousness of using the united front as their magic weapon to handle all types of work. Party and government leaders at all levels and basic-level party organizations, and particularly county-level party committees, must attach importance to the united front work from the high plane of strategy. Party

committees at all levels must place the united front work on the agenda and have a principal responsible comrades to be in charge of the work. Under the unified leadership of party committees, all relevant departments must share out the united front work, cooperate with one another, and make joint efforts to promote the work.

During the conference, Comrades Liu Zhengwei and Li Gui respectively convened a forum of all participating city and prefectural party committee deputy secretaries or Standing Committee members responsible for the united front work, and a forum of participating responsible persons from all provincial democratic parties and the provincial federation of industry and commerce.

During the conference, a number of comrades from the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial Nationalities Affairs Commission, the provincial Bureau of Religious Affairs, the provincial Overseas Chinese Affairs Office, and the provincial Office for Taiwan Affairs delivered speeches or issued written statements.

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CSO: 4005/621

## HUBEI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON UNITED FRONT WORK

HK240957 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] The provincial conference on united front work, which concluded in Wuchang today, decided that the main tasks for the province's future united front work are, focusing on the general target of reunifying the motherland and rejuvenating the Chinese nation, developing the most extensive patriotic united front and to serve 3 things, namely, to serve the implementation of the policy of safeguarding the political situation of stability and unity and the promotion of "one country, two systems"; serving reform, opening up, and the building of two civilizations; and serving the building of socialist democracy, legality and grassroots work.

The conference, which opened on 19 February, relayed the spirit of the national conference on united front work, summed up and exchanged experiences in united front work, and studied and arranged future united front work in the province.

Yan Mingfu, director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial party committee; and Zhao Fulin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, attended the conference and delivered speeches. They also had discussions with other comrades concerned and gave their opinions on developing the most extensive united front in the province and the problem of the whole party doing united front work openly.

The conference pointed out that in the preceding state, the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization became rampant in some places. But democratic parties and the mass organizations concerned in the province were doing very well and showed a stable attitude. We must continue to give full play to the strong points of many non-party personages who have seen much of the world and are experienced, and conduct education and propaganda work on upholding the four cardinal principles, so as to make our contributions in fighting against bourgeois liberalization and safeguarding the political situation of stability and unity.

The conference demanded that all localities further strengthen the party's leadership over united front work and adhere to the principle of the whole party doing united front work openly. United front work departments at all levels must carry out their work in a down-to-earth manner and fight for the target of reunifying the motherland and rejuvenating the Chinese nation and for building and invigorating Hubei.

## HUNAN RADIO URGES CARRYING ON SPIRIT OF LEI FENG

HK040529 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Station "short" commentary: "Let Us Carry Forward the Spirit of Lei Feng"]

[Text] "Learn from Comrade Lei Feng" was a great call issued 24 years ago by Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, and Deng Xiaoping, proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, to the whole party, the whole army, and people of all nationalities throughout the country. Over the past 20 years and more, despite all kinds of obstructions, thousands upon thousands of youths, including militiamen, students, cadres, fighters, workers, and peasants, have been inspired by the spirit of Lei Feng. They have followed the footprints left by Lei Feng, pressed forward with indomitable will, and made indelible contributions to promoting socialist revolution and construction. Numerous practices have proved that the spirit of Lei Feng is the spirit of our times, is the lively embodiment of the communist ideology, and is also the precious spiritual wealth that inspires and encourages people of all nationalities throughout the country to close rank to fight and to open up new paths and make progress. However, a very small number of people engaged in promoting bourgeois liberalization, including Fang Lizhi, Wang Ruowang, and Liu Bingyan, have energetically belittled and negated with ulterior motives Lei Feng, who was such a great communist fighter. They said described the spirit of Lei Feng as an antiquated spirit. They attempted to obliterate Lie Feng and a number of national heroic models inspired by the spirit of Lei Feng including Wang Jie, Ou Yanghai, Liu Yingjun, Zhu [name indistinct], Zhang Haidi, and Qu Xiao from people's memories. Of course, they just made a futile effort. People do need a spirit. A state and a nation also need a spirit. This spirit is the communist spirit which was displayed by Lei Feng and other model figures. They also displayed the spirit of being selfless and fearless and of sacrificing one's own interests for the sake of others, the revolutionary spirit of being hardworking and thrifty and of plain living and hard struggle, and the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people. It was necessary for us to learn from these spirits in the past. It is now even more necessary to learn from these spirits during the new period for reform, opening up, and reinvigoration. Even in the future with relatively flourishing material civilization, it will also be necessary for us to learn from these spirits. It is imperative to hand down the spirit of Lei Feng from generation to generation and to always carry forward this spirit. We firmly believe that inspired by this spirit, our people will be more daring and energetic and will have higher morale and our country will achieve greater prosperity.

## HUNAN HOLDS NATIONALITY, UNITED FRONT WORK CONFERENCE

HK240943 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Excerpts] A provincial conference on united front and nationality work concluded in Changsha on the morning of 23 February.

Tong Ying, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial party committee, and (Deng Youzhi), director of the provincial Nationality Affairs Commission, delivered summation reports on united front work and nationality work.

The conference was held under a new situation of the whole party upholding the four cardinal principles and fighting bourgeois liberalization and of launching a drive to increase production while practicing economy.

The participants earnestly studied the communique of the enlarged session of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and relevant central documents; understood the importance of upholding the four cardinal principles and fighting bourgeois liberalization; and deepened their understanding of the nature, scope, major points, policy, and methods of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization and of how to properly carry out united front and nationality work around two major issues, namely, upholding the four cardinal principles and fighting against bourgeois liberalization, and increasing production and practicing economy.

Provincial party deputy secretary Liu Fusheng delivered an important speech at the conference.

After expounding the new situation, characteristics, and tasks of united front and nationality work in the province, Liu Fusheng stressed that it is necessary to implement the principle of the whole party doing united front work and to strengthen the party's leadership over united front and nationality work. He also put forth suggestions on improving work of united front work departments and strengthening the building of nationality affairs commissions.

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CSO: 4005/621

## HUNAN CONFERENCE VIEWS UNITED FRONT, MINORITY WORK

HK231021 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Excerpts] This morning, at a provincial conference on united front and nationality work, provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Liu Fushen delivered an important speech.

He stressed that it is necessary to implement the principle of the entire party grasping united front work and to strengthen the party's leadership over united front work and nationality work.

After analyzing the new situation and tasks in united front nationality work, Comrade Liu Fusheng said that the general task for future united front work, is to focus on the general target of rejuvenating the Chinese nation and reunifying the motherland, to consolidate and expand the patriotic united front; to promote the implementation of "one country, two systems"; and to serve the policy of reform, opening up and economic invigoration, the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization, and the building of socialist democracy and legality. The three major tasks for united front work in the new period are linked to and promote each other. The objective of the three tasks is identical, namely, to attain the general target of rejuvenating the Chinese nation and reunifying the motherland.

Comrade Liu Fusheng said: minority nationality areas in the province now still have some difficulties. The main difficulty is that their economic foundation is poor, their productivity is low, and poor areas are relatively vast. The main task for nationality work in the next period is to speed up economic and cultural development in minority nationality areas, and promote prosperity of all nationalities. The guiding thinking for nationality work is to bring about unity between various nationalities, to seek national progress, to learn from each other, and to make progress jointly.

On the main tasks for nationality work in the future, Comrade Liu Fusheng demanded that party committees and governments at all levels do several good and practical things for minority nationalities every year; pay attention to and strengthen the implementation of the autonomy law in minority nationality cadres who have a pioneering spirit and professional knowledge.



Comrade Liu Fusheng also demanded that cadres engaged in united front and minority nationality work must, under the leadership of party committees and governments at all levels, unite as one; work hard and perseveringly; forge ahead with a spirit of the foolish old man who removes the mountain; and fight for the reunification of the motherland, for Hunan's invigoration, for the prosperity and joint boom of all nationalities.

Attending the conference were provincial party and government leaders (Chen Xinlin), Wang Xiangtian, Shen Ruiting, Shi Bangzhi, Yin Changmin, Tong Ying, Xu Junhu, Xiaochan and Liu Guoan, and Comrade (Ren Tao), director of the research office of the united front work department of the CPC Central Committee.

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CSO: 4005/621

## HUNAN BUILDS THIRD ECHELON OF CADRES IN COUNTIES

HK090608 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Excerpts] The province's party organizations at the county level have paid adequate attention to the building of third-echelon reserve force of cadres.

In 1986 more than 2,500 cadres at and above the county level were augmented as a reserve force and a certain number of reserve cadres were adjusted. Reserve cadres at the provincial, prefectural and county levels have reached 7,694. The province's building of reserve force of cadres, which is marked by abundant courses, relatively rational qualified personnel, has entered a new stage.

In a time last year, the building of third-echelon reserve force of cadres was censured in society. To this question, comrades responsible for the provincial party committee have repeatedly pointed out. Building the third-echelon reserve force of cadres in accordance with the principle of promoting cadres with four requirements is the consistent policy of the CPC Central Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, constitutes an important part of the party's cadre line in the new historical period and is a long-term strategic task. Thanks to the correct guiding ideology of the provincial party committee, the province's party organizations at various levels take the building of third-echelon reserve force of cadres as an important aspect in reform of the cadre system and make efforts to explore and improve the work of selecting and testing reserve cadres and to do the work in a democratic and scientific way.

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CSO: 4005/621

## HUNAN COUNTY CRACKS DOWN ON SABOTEURS OF REFORM

HK150311 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Mar 87

[Text] The Huarong County Discipline Inspection Commission has persistently stood in the forefront of reform and dealt severely with cases of sabotaging and hampering the reforms. Thus its discipline inspection work serves the reforms and economic work.

(Luo Tiezhen), former party branch secretary and manager of the (Sanfengsi) town metal plant, seized 5,400 yuan worth of state and collective cash and property and also arranged jobs in the plant for 6 of his relatives. This seriously damaged the workers' enthusiasm for production, and the plant made losses year after year. After the discipline inspection commission had sent someone to investigate and verify the facts, it punished Luo Tiezhen by expelling him from the party. The judicial departments sentenced him to 18 months in jail. The commission then helped the plant to readjust its leadership group and to set up and put on a sound basis a system of financial management.

Last year some people reported that (Zhuang Luoxun), party secretary of the county nitrogenous fertilizer plant, had taken bribes and indiscriminately paid bonuses. The county discipline inspection commission discovered in its investigations that this plant had been running at loss every year. After Zhuang Luoxun took up his post there, economic contracts were organized in the enterprise, finances were tidied up, and four cadres who were irresponsible in work and abusing their powers were replaced. As a result a great transformation occurred in production in this plant. The charges of taking bribes and indiscriminately paying bonuses were nothing but slanderous fabrications. The comrades of the county discipline inspection commission convened a gathering of party members and shift leaders and backbone elements in the plant to negate the slanderous accusations leveled against Zhuang Luoxun and fully endorse the plant's achievements in reforms. Thus sinister trends were struck down and the enthusiasm of the reformers was protected.

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CSO: 4005/621

## CHANGSHA CITY DOES GOOD DEEDS FOR INTELLECTUALS

HK010213 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jan 87

[Excerpt] By 20 January, there were 20,800 party-member intellectuals in Changsha City, representing one-third of the total number of intellectuals in the city. As a result of seriously implementing the policies on intellectuals and resolving problems for them, a gratifying mood of liveliness, democracy, harmony, and concerted efforts to build the socialist modernization has emerged among the intellectuals.

Changsha City has 67,500 intellectuals. The principal leaders of the city party committee and government have personally taken an interest in implementing the policies on those that require it, and have organized personnel to specifically analyze and deal with each case. At present there are 11 intellectuals for whom, for various reasons, the policies are still in process of being implemented, the policies on all the others have been properly implemented.

Despite difficult financial conditions last year, the city allocated 1 million yuan to implementing these policies. Some 170 houses belonging to intellectuals that had been occupied by others during the cultural revolution were returned to them. Problems involving separation of husband and wife and change of household registration from rural to non-rural areas were resolved for 5,900 intellectuals.

In recent years, the city party committee and government have organized 150 groups to check on problems such as the difficulty of intellectuals in joining the party and their misemployment.

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CSO: 4005/621

## HUNAN PAPER CRITICIZES EXCESSIVE BANQUETS

HK050139 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, giving lavish banquets has become a common practice among some units and there has been a huge increase in the number of banquets catered by large restaurants in Changsha. All circles in our society should pay attention to these phenomena.

According to statistics compiled by the five large restaurants in our provincial capital, namely, (You Yi Chun), (Qi Feng) Pavilion, (Xiang) Garden, (Yu Lou Dong), and Changsha Restaurant, they catered a total of 4,183 banquet tables in January, an increase of 84 percent as compared with the same period last year. Moreover, the standards of the banquet they catered have also been enhanced to some extent. The average price of a banquet table catered by a large Hunanese Restaurant in January was 101 yuan, an increase of 23 percent as compared with the same period last year. Most of these sumptuous feasts were ordered by departments and units at public expense. Banquet tables ordered by units in January in a restaurant with distinguished dishes actually totaled 965 tables, which accounted for 60 percent of the total number of banquet tables catered by the restaurant in January.

We have learned that since January this year, there has been an increase in the number of banquets given at public expense in all the restaurants in Changsha. This was because that some units openly gave such banquets under various pretexts such as holding new year gatherings and dinner parties for retired personnel and making business contacts between enterprises or units.

This report in HUNAN RIBAO is accompanied by the paper's short commentary entitled "Check the Common Practice of Giving Lavish Banquets at Public Expense."

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CSO: 4005/621

## BRIEFS

ILLEGAL PUBLICATIONS CONFISCATED--For a certain time in the recent past, the indiscriminate compilation and printing of books and periodical and the sale of illegal publications had assumed extremely serious proportions. Large amounts of illegal publications flooded the book market and exercised a most negative influence. Faced with this state of affairs, the Guangdong Social Culture Control Commission (set up by the Culture Department, Public Security Bureau, Industry and Commerce Administration Bureau, and Publications Bureau) decided to conduct a one-time total cleanup and readjustment of the book and periodical market on a province-wide scope during the first quarter of this year and to deal a serious blow to the publishing of all kinds of illegal materials. Since the start of this year, 7,968 illegal books and 25,213 issues of illegal periodical and newspapers have already been confiscated. Most of these illegal publications come from false or spurious publishing, distributing, and printing units, some do not even show any name. Not only are they of extremely low quality, but most promote fighting, sex, murder, and feudal superstitions. They are extremely harmful for the vast number of youthful readers, seriously impair the socialist publishing enterprise, and undermine the development of the socialist spiritual civilization. [Excerpt] [Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 9 Mar 87 p 1] 9808

CSO: 4005/499

## SICHUAN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING SETS TASKS

HK230732 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Mar 87

[Excerpt] The Discipline Inspection Commission (?under) the Sichuan Provincial (?Party Committee) held a provincial conference on discipline inspection work from 16 to 20 March in Chengdu. The conference demanded that the province's party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels uphold the four cardinal principles, stand in the forefront of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization, rectify party style, enforce party discipline, and ensure successful promotion of the policy on reform and opening up.

The conference stressed: We must further (rectify unhealthy) tendencies, and thoroughly improve party style. In this year's work, we must put the stress on the rectification of the following practices: The practice of abusing one's power to seek personal gain, serious bureaucratic ways of doing things, serious unhealthy tendencies within various trades and professions, and violation of regulations [words indistinct]. We must also strictly forbid the practice of indiscriminately issuing money and goods, and the practice of traveling at public expense. We must strictly prohibit party and government organizations and (units) at and above the city level from engaging in industrial and commercial (undertakings for making profits), forbid [words indistinct] party and government organizations and leading cadres of such organizations to go in for economic contracts and economic benefits, and forbid the practice of violating regulations to go in for celebration activities in a big way [words indistinct]. We must continue to investigate and deal with violations of discipline.

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CSO: 4005/609



## PEASANTS STUDY CENTRAL DOCUMENT TO EASE POLICY CHANGE FEARS

HK280211 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] In view of current fears of policy changes among the peasants, the Nanchong City party and committee and government recently organized cadres at and above village-level and representatives of specialized households to seriously study the spirit of Central Document No 5. The city leaders studied and held discussions with them, to help them gain an all-around and correct understanding of the document's essence and eliminate their worries.

The city authorities have also rewarded and properly implemented the policies for the city's 29 major specialized households, 26 collective and individual enterprises, and 12 advance units in supporting agriculture. They invited representatives of specialized households to mount the rostrum to exchange experiences in getting rich, and encouraged these households to develop an extensive variety of ways of getting rich and to be bold in getting rich.

City Party Committee Secretary (Huang Deyi) explicitly pointed out at the discussion that the struggle against bourgeois liberalization is limited to the political and ideological field. It is essential to uphold the principle of reform, opening up, and invigoration. There will be no change in the rural economic policies.

He also announced to the cadres at and above village-level and the representatives of specialized households a number of new regulations drawn up by the city party committee and government on encouraging science and technology personnel to go down to the rural areas.

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CSO: 4005/609

## BRIEFS

PARTY JOURNAL FOCUSES ON CURRENT ISSUES--Issue No 3 of the Sichuan provincial party committee's organ "DANG DE JIANSHE" [Party Building] is about to go on sale. This publication takes a firm and clear-cut stand and highlights the focal points. The first focal points consists of propaganda for upholding the party's four cardinal principles. The editorial, entitled "Maintain a high degree of political unity with the CPC Central Committee," is a concentrated expression of the principle of party spirit. This focal point is also specially dealt with in an article by Cao Qingze, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, entitled "Party members must strictly observe the party's political discipline." The journal's second focal point consists of answering the questions of some comrades who are worried whether the policies will change. The journal carries in timely fashion CPC Central Committee Document No 5 of 1987. It is hoped that the rural party branches will also organize everyone to seriously study it. An article written by Comrade Huang Qizao, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and secretary general of the provincial party committee, entitled "News of Spring," is a moving piece well worth reading. [Excerpt] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Feb 87 HK] /12858

YUNNAN HOLDS MEETING--The provincial people's government held a mobilization rally yesterday afternoon. Governor He Zhiqiang delivered a speech calling for great improvement in work style of government offices. Speaking on the work style of cadres and government offices, Governor He Zhiqiang pointed out that the work style of government offices of our province has been improving and most departments, bureaus, committees, and offices under the provincial government have achieved successes in their work. However, the malady of bureaucratism and the habit of shirking responsibility, taking a dilatory and irresponsible attitude toward work, and piling up red tape without solving actual problems are still rife in some departments and held by some government officials. Governor He Zhiqiang pointed out: Improving our work style is necessary to carrying out reform, opening up to the outside world, and invigorating domestic economy under the new situation. Leading cadres of governments at various levels should, out of our sense of high responsibility to the party and the people, resolutely foster the viewpoint of serving the grassroots units, inspection, and the people, do their job well, and continuously enhance their work quality and efficiency. [Excerpt] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Mar 87 HK] /12858

CSO: 4005/609

## BU HE SPEAKS AT EDUCATION CONFERENCE

Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Text] On the afternoon of 21 March, Comrade Bu He delivered a speech at the regional education conference, in which he urged education departments at all levels throughout the region to vigorously correct the guiding ideology of running schools and enable all educational activities to actively serve the region's economic construction and social development.

In his speech, he stated: The decision to conduct reforms in the educational systems clearly points out that education must serve the socialist construction that deepens on education. The introspection made in the profound lesson of the 10-year turmoil has enabled all the people to acknowledge the important position and role of education in developing the national economy. The current key issue is for us to turn the people's acknowledgement into practical action quicker and in a better way. This urges comrades on the education front to first correct the guiding ideology of running schools, gear the educational activities of all kinds at all levels to the region's actual situation and the needs of the region's economic construction and social development, and make further efforts and adopt more measures to actively render services to the national economy. Efforts should be made to open more educational avenues, create more conditions, and vigorously strive to closely integrate the region's economic construction with programs to establish specialized courses, formulate education targets, and draw up supporting orientations, and with the teaching schedule as a whole.

In his speech, Comrade Bu He pointed out: In various localities throughout the region there still exists in varying degrees the phenomenon of one-sidedly seeking a better proportion of students entering schools who are of a higher quality and a high proportion of students who have scored outstanding academic achievements. Some localities are still blindly developing education by paying attention only to the records of formal schooling while conducting adult education and holding training classes for cadres, staff members, and workers; by blindly paying attention to the possession of a diploma; and by duplicating common specialized courses. All of these require us to pay high attention to them.

In his speech, Comrade Bu He stated: In conducting adult education in the days ahead, we should concentrate on conducting training on professional work and administrative work. In conducting general education, attention should be paid to basic education and to overcoming the phenomenon of one-sidedly seeking a high proportion of students who have scored outstanding academic achievements and blindly paying attention to the possession of diploma. Efforts should be made to further educate the students, cadres, staff members, and workers to adopt a correct attitude toward the issue of records of formal schooling and encourage them to do much practical work and deal with practical problems. We should also encourage them to uphold the four cardinal principles and display the spirit of building the country through thrift and hard work and waging arduous struggle to enable them to establish close ties with the masses, to ardently love labor work, to observe the country's needs, and to dedicate themselves to the region's construction in line with their professional work.

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CSO: 4005/603

## PREFECTURE CRACKDOWNS ON POWER ABUSE, LAW VIOLATIONS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 87 p 4

[Article by Xue Qing [5641 7230]: "The Yanbei Prefectural CPC Committee Painstakingly Guides Village-level Party Rectification and Tackles Problems Concerning Power Abuses for Personal Gains, Violations of Law, and Breaches of Discipline"]

[Text] During village-level party rectification, the Yanbei Prefectural CPC Committee of Shanxi Province considered dealing severely with the "two serious problems" as the focal point of village-level party rectification, exercised painstaking leadership, observed strict discipline in running the party, and thus made the masses see the results of party rectification.

The Yanbei Prefectural CPC Committee discovered through investigations that serious power abuses for personal gain and serious violations of law and discipline not only existed, but in some cases among party members, were appalling, especially party-member cadres. But, many leading comrades were reluctant to get to the bottom of these problems for fear of upsetting cadres at grassroots levels or ruining the excellent situation of rural areas; some leading comrades were afraid that exposing problems might implicate people at the top and put themselves in a tight spot; and most leading comrades planned to go through the motions by staging a show of positive education. The prefectural CPC committee believes that whether or not the "two serious problems" are dealt with boldly is the only criterion that the masses use to judge the success and failure of village-level party rectification. Solving the "two serious problems" appropriately can educate the broad masses of party members and cadres and accelerate the second step in rural reform.

Since last winter, the prefectural CPC committee has called many meetings to arrange for its responsible comrades to go down to rural areas to give guidance. Thirteen secretaries of county CPC committees and 232 secretaries of township CPC committees in the prefecture, each in charge of one or two key villages and cases, have analyzed, investigated, and solved relevant problems in a truth-seeking manner and used experiences of selected units to promote work in all areas. Regarding 268 village party branches that were unable to exercise leadership over party rectification, cadres of township CPC committees, headed by their secretaries, went down to relevant villages to conduct inspection and make appropriate readjustments to their leading bodies.

As of early January 1987, the prefecture had exposed 281 cases of serious abuse of power for personal gain and serious law and discipline violations, of which 109 were filed for prosecution and 64 closed; 165,000 yuan were recovered; 6 people were convicted; and 22 people were subject to party and government disciplinary actions. Also recovered were 17.37 million yuan in defaulted payments and over 500,000 yuan in compensation for profits on illegal housing construction, illegal land use, illegal possession of public property, illegal deforestation, and excess acquisition of food and goods. The prefecture has also helped 400-plus administrative villages establish bookkeeping mechanisms and perfected their financial management system.

Shortly after the beginning of the new year, the prefectural CPC committee chose through public appraisal 10 outstanding secretaries of village party branches.

12302

CSO: 4005/449

## COMMENTARY ON CORRUPTION, LAW VIOLATIONS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 87 p 4

[Commentary: "Conscientiously Investigate the 'Two Serious' Problems Among Some Party Members"]

[Text] Village-level party rectification should not only concentrate on conducting profound painstaking ideological education among the broad masses of party members but also conscientiously strengthen leadership and organize sufficient forces to earnestly investigate the problems of few party-member cadres that have sought personal gain through serious abuse of power or engaged in serious violations of law and disciplines. These two tasks should be closely combined to promote each other. Doing a good job in the ideological education of the party rank and file to heighten their party spirit and consciousness can facilitate the exposure and investigation of these serious problems; whereas earnestly investigating these serious problems can in turn effectively increase the results of the ideological education of the party rank and file.

Serious abuse of power for personal gain and serious violations of law and disciplines exist not only among party-member cadres at district and township levels but also among those at village level. Seeing that party members seek personal gains by seriously abusing power and engaging in serious violations of law and discipline, the masses are angry in their hearts, which creates a very bad influence. It is the eager desire of rural party members and masses to find real solutions in party rectification for those problems which have seriously infringed upon the masses' vital interests. Failing to concentrate on solving the 'two serious' problems in village-level party rectification and letting those who have sought personal gains through serious power abuses or engaged in serious violations of law and discipline slip by would disappoint the majority of the masses, cause the relations between the party and the masses and between the cadres and the masses to continue to deteriorate, cause further damage to the party's image, and dampen the masses' enthusiasm for building new socialist rural areas.

We must point out that some localities fail to take this issue seriously and tend to be lax and lenient. For instance, some seek good relations with all and sundry at the expense of principle and tolerate evildoers and evil deeds; some make concessions to avoid trouble by turning big problems into small



problems and small problems into no problem at all; some for fear of confrontation either do nothing at all or conduct investigation but take no disciplinary action; some even go so far as to plead for mercy or offer protection for evildoers. If this situation remains unchanged, how can we strictly enforce party disciplines and maintain the party's superiority and purity? Party organizations and leading cadres at all levels must adhere to the principle of running the party according to strict rules, start from protecting the fundamental interests of the party and the people, wage a relentless struggle against wrongdoers and wrongdoings, and earnestly investigate the "two serious" problems.

Investigating the "two serious" problems is an extremely serious matter, therefore, we must have clear facts and conclusive evidence and handle it according to relevant rules and regulations and in strict compliance with organizational and legal procedures. Conscientiously handling the cases of a handful of party members that have committed serious mistakes can give them a profound lesson and a chance to redeem. At the same time, it can also teach the broad masses of party members to deepen their understanding, heighten their party spirit, establish the concept of wholeheartedly serving the people, and play a better vanguard and exemplary role in the magnificent cause of building new socialist rural areas.

12302

CSO: 4005/449

## BEIJING CPPCC 'PROPOSALS, CRITICISMS' HEEDED

OW121447 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 12 Mar 87

["Attention paid to proposals of CPPCC Members"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Mar (XINHUA)--Local authorities and work units in Beijing have, over the past year, settled 96 percent of the 760 proposals and criticisms raised by members of the municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

"Now we have more channels to air our views on problems ranging from major state policies, programs of city construction and people's daily life," said Guan Shixiong, vice-chairman of the Beijing CPPCC Committee.

To carry out the principle of "political supervision and democratic consultation" between the CPPCC and the Chinese communist party, the municipal Chinese Communist Party Committee and government now hold regular dialogues and various kinds of meetings with the CPPCC local leaders to hear their opinions on various questions.

The municipal CPPCC committee has also organized regular investigations of local work units for its 669 members to help them keep pace with city development.

A cement factory was removed from near the archeological site of Beijing and at Zhoukoudian in the city's southwestern suburbs at the proposal of the CPCC members to eliminate industrial pollution.

Also at their proposal, a bronze statue was erected in Zhongshan park in the city center in commemoration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925), the pioneer of the Chinese democratic revolution.

The municipal government received 757 proposals during a plenary session of the Municipal CPPCC Committee in May last year. It managed to make all the proposals reach the relevant departments in just three days.

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CSO: 4000/089

## TIANJIN'S LI RUIHUA TALKS TO ARTISTS ON NEW COMMITTEE

SK260842 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Excerpts] The friendship hall of the cadres club was filled with laughter yesterday morning. More than 50 veteran artists and more than 100 young, middle-aged, and old literary and art workers gathered here to celebrate the founding of the Tianjin Municipal Performing Arts Consulting Committee. Leading comrades, including Li Ruihuan, Tan Shaowen, Zhang Zaiwang, Bai Hua, Shi Jina, Yao Jun, Xiao Yuan and Huang Yanzhi, were present to extend congratulations and sat together with new and old literary and art workers to have a heart-to-heart talk with them.

The Performing Arts Consulting Committee was established in accordance with a decision of the municipal culture bureau and with the concern and support of the municipal party committee and government. Members of the committees are veteran artists with fairly great achievements and rich experiences in art who enjoy a great reputation. All of them have reached or are close to retirement age. After joining the committee, they can extricate themselves from strenuous and busy performances, continue to play their role in art in a way more suitable to their characteristics and physical conditions, and shoulder the important task of summing up experiences, training new persons, and upgrading the artistic levels of our municipality's literary and art organizations.

Comrade Li Ruihuan highly praised the veteran artists for their noble character of taking the overall interests into account and being faithful to the party's literary and art cause. He urged them to clearly understand the heavy tasks they shoulder, strengthen unity with various fields, work in unison, develop their advantages, and score new achievements in new work posts so that their exquisite art will shine more brightly through the younger generation. He called on all fields to do active work to provide favorable conditions for the committee so that it can become a high-level and authoritative and research institute of our municipality.

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CSO: 4005/603

## BEIJING NONCOMMUNIST PARTIES POLITICALLY ACTIVE

OW060221 Beijing XINHUA in English 0201 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing, 6 Mar (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has strengthened cooperation with non-communist political parties in recent years.

China's eight non-communist political parties were founded in the 1930's and 40's. During the anti-Japanese war and the liberation war they cooperated with the Chinese communist party to make contributions in the founding of the People's Republic of China and to the country's socialist construction.

Now multi-party cooperation under the leadership of the communist party and the people's political consultative system is one of the characteristics of China's socialist political system.

These political parties are growing in size and influence, with membership in their Beijing chapters doubling to over 11,400 since 1979. Among the members, 6,381 were elected as representatives to the People's Congress at different levels, and 26 have assumed leading positions in municipal, district and county governments.

The top leaders of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party have decided to hold political consultations with democratic party leaders every two months to discuss Beijing's political, economic and social development program and other important issues.

The municipal united front department and the political consultative conference hold informal discussions every two weeks to invite democratic party and mass organization leaders to exchange ideas on municipal affairs.

Beijing's non-communist parties are playing a more important role in supervision and consultation under the leadership of the municipal committee of the communist party.

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CSO: 4000/089

STUDENTS CALL FOR MORE REALISTIC LITERATURE

OW011014 Beijing XINHUA in English 0920 GMT 1 Feb 87

["Student survey: 'Be More Realistic'"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Feb (XINHUA)--After a recent survey, students found they need to know more about themselves and the society, the GUANGMING DAILY reported today.

The four-month survey was organized by junior students in the Chinese language department of Beijing University, and focused on the literary appreciation of Beijing residents.

According to the results, students wrote more than 40 reports, not only on local residents' literary appreciation, but also about their feelings during the survey.

"The campus is a small world, and literary conceptions cultivated in this 'Ivory Tower' are born from a lack of knowledge about real life," the newspaper quoted student Han Jingquang, one of the survey's designers, as saying.

"In the survey we found people do not think much about some literary works we believe to be of a high standard," said Han, "and as literary critics, in the future we must guard against limitations and biases, and keep reality and the everyday people in mind."

"We can not break ties with the society, and the people from which we draw literary creation," wrote another student in his report entitled "never try to transcend the earth".

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CSO: 4000/089

## HEBEI CADRE UNDERGO ROTATIONAL POLITICAL TRAINING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 87 p 5

[Article by Zheng Long [2973 7127], Yi Bin [0076 6333], and Jun Jie [0193 2638]: "Last Year Hebei Province Rotationally Trained 400,000 Cadres To Improve the Political Quality of Cadres' Rank"]

[Text] To improve the political quality of cadres' rank in Hebei Province, the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee planned in early 1986 to carry out a rotational training of all cadres. By the end of January 1987, a total of 400,000 cadres, or 44 percent of all candidates for cadres' rotational training, underwent training. Among them, 12,900-plus were leading cadres above county level, accounting for 61 percent of all leading cadres above county level.

In early 1986 the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee made a decision; that is "striving to use about 2 years to carry out a planned, multi-level rotational training of cadres in existing party and government organs, enterprises, and other establishments." To comply with this decision, CPC committees at all levels went into action immediately, and most units started the training in January 1986.

During the rotational training, all localities basically adopted the same method; that is to release cadres from their work to attend about 1 month of concentrated training classes to study theories on building socialism with Chinese characteristics and promoting socialist ideological progress, the fundamentals of the party, relevant documents issued by the CPC Central Committee since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and the method of modern and scientific leadership.

During cadre rotational training in all localities, the stress was placed on the rotational training of leading cadres at all levels; during the study of teaching materials compiled by Hebei Province for short-term training, the stress was placed on the reform of economic structure and the promotion of socialist ideological progress. Many localities also organized different teaching activities for different fields, targets and levels, thus averting uniformity in study.

During cadre rotational training, all localities paid attention to guiding students in conducting discussions and summing up experiences in close connection with ideological and work reality on the basis that the students had mastered basic theories and concepts. Some localities also arranged for students to conduct social surveys on certain issues to improve their analytical and problem-solving abilities.

Cadres who have participated in the rotational training said that the training period was short, but they learned a lot. First of all, they can better understand the significance of studying Marxist and Leninist theories. Before the rotational training, provincial organs tested 144 students to find out how much they knew about theories, and the results showed that only 21.5 percent passed the test, 16 students got only 10 points out of a hundred, and 3 students got only 5 points. Now many comrades have realized that studying Marxist and Leninist theories is a basic task and that without a solid theoretical foundation, cadres would not be able to adhere to the four cardinal principles on their own or do a good job in building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The students have also enhanced their understanding of socialism, reforms, the open-door policy, and the promotion of socialist ideological progress.

Cadres who have gone through the rotational training have generally enhanced their party spirit and gained a clearer understanding of the basic qualifications of party-member cadres, especially leading cadres. Through study, many comrades have learned to take the initiative in guiding their actions with the party constitution and to strive to adapt to the needs of current situation and tasks. Before the study, some leading bodies were not unified, thus holding back work progress. After the study, members of leading bodies were able to communicate with each other, clear up misunderstandings, and give a new prospect for their work. In light of ideological reality, many cadres also overcame the tendency to put books and higher-ups before everything and solved the following four problems: fear--afraid of taking risks in work; lack of enthusiasm--content with things as they are and happy to be a peacetime officer; incompetence--having problems in understanding higher levels' guidelines and lower levels' situations; and restrictions--pinned down by all kinds of relations and unable to make any move.

To ensure sound development for cadres' rotational training work, the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee held another meeting in January 1987 to study and work out solutions for problems arising during the province's rotational training of cadres. The provincial CPC committee has adjusted the contents of rotational training according to developments in the situation, made adhering to the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization key study subjects, and vied to complete the provincial cadres' rotational training in 1987.

12302

CSO: 4005/449



## HEBEI VILLAGE-LEVEL PARTY RECTIFICATION PROGRESS REPORTED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Feb 87 p 4

[Article by Wen Kun [2429 0981] and Zhang Xijie [1728 6932 2638]: "Some Village Party Branches of Hebei Province Make up What They Have Missed in Party Rectification To Ensure A Complete Success in Village-level Party Rectification"]

[Text] Village party branches, not counties or townships, should be considered as a unit for "settling accounts" in village-level party rectification, and no village is allowed to just go through the motions. This is a demand on the makeup work of rural party rectification set forth by the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee in accordance with the guidance of a directive issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. Between last August and the Spring Festival, 3,498 or 85.7 percent of all party branches that had lagged behind in party rectification showed pronounced changes after making up what they had missed previously, and some of them even strided into the rank of advanced party branches.

Hebei Province's large-scale village-level party rectification started last Spring and ended before wheat harvest. After the busy season of summer planting, harvesting and field management was over, prefectural, city, and county party committees in Hebei Province organized forces to carry out an all-around door-to-door inspection of all villages and brigades. The inspection showed that some localities and units needed to do extra work to make up what they had missed in party rectification because some had merely gone through the motions in party rectification, others had made some achievements but still had many unsolved problems, and the masses were still unhappy.

The provincial party committee has made careful arrangements and worked out guidance for the makeup work in rural party rectification because the party committee considers it a key to the complete and all-around fulfillment of party rectification task. During the party rectification makeup campaign, the provincial party committee has concentrated on key issues, set strict demands, and avoided hasty actions. During 4 months of party rectification, Shizhai village of Feixiang County held only four study sessions, failing to completely resolve the problem of power abuses by party-member cadres to seek personal gains. During the party rectification makeup campaign, a standing

committee member of the county party committee and responsible persons of the party rectification inspection group went down to Shizhai village and devoted their main energies to solving problems of abuse of power by cadres seeking personal gains. They started by asking party-member cadres and their relatives to return all excess construction land that they had obtained through abuse of power and thus successfully resolved the problem of illegal occupation and expansion of construction land by some villagers. During the party rectification makeup campaign, Nanna village of Anguo County focused on fundamentally enhancing the party spirit of party-member cadres. In view of the serious influence of the "cultural revolution" in the village and disunion among the members of the village party branch, they conducted education to enhance party spirit, oppose factionalism, and completely negate the "cultural revolution," enabling most party members to understand the pernicious influence of factionalism. On this basis, they elected a new party branch and thus put an end to the chaotic situation of criticism and counter-criticism that had lasted over a decade in this village.

During the party rectification makeup campaign, prefectural, city, and county party committees generally implemented a contracted responsibility system for leaders, under which terms on manpower, tasks, standards, and schedule were set and leaders were assigned specific responsibilities. The Wuyao County CPC Committee issued "statements of responsibilities" to township party committees in charge of the county's 44 villages that needed to do extra work to make up what they had missed in party rectification and demanded that they each submit a report to the county party committee's party rectification office to explain who was in charge of which village, what measures were to be taken and when the work was to be done, thereby ensuring that county and township leaders personally attended to each and every village and clear and definite requirements and responsibilities were set for each and every job.

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CSO: 4005/449

## NEI MONGGOL OFFICIAL ON SUPPORTING POOR

SK230950 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] The regional on-the-spot office meeting on supporting the poor concluded yesterday in Ih Ju League's Dongsheng City after a 3-day session. Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the region, attended and addressed the meeting. Present at the meeting were Zhao Zhihong, vice chairman of the region; and pertinent comrades of the regional Agricultural Commission, the regional civil administration department, the regional commission for minority nationalities affairs, and various leagues and cities.

During the meeting, various leagues and cities made reports on the progress of their work to support the poor and on problems in this regard over the past year, and also exchanged their experience. Comrades participating in the meeting conducted an on-the-spot investigation into the situation in which (Ulanhada) township in Jungar Banner, Dongshen City, and Ejin Horo Banner gave support to poverty-stricken households by raising sheep in mountain areas and by developing wicker production.

In his speech, Comrade Bu He pointed out. Since the beginning of last year, a breakthrough has been made in work to support the poor throughout the region. Major indicators are as follow:

First, leaders at all levels have paid more attention to the work of supporting the poor; all localities have basically signed contracts with poverty-stricken townships and sumus as well as poverty-stricken peasant and pastoral households with an aim toward giving them support; and all levels of organizations have established the system of being responsible for the work of supporting the poor.

Second, the amount of funds earmarked to support the poor has increased, and the utilization of the funds has become more reasonable. Last year the region issued a total of 135.5 million yuan to support the poor, more than double the average annual amount during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.

Third, the work of supporting the poor extended in scope. Last year the region as a whole gave support to 190,000 poverty-stricken households, and enabled 50,000 households to extricate themselves from poverty, an increase of 60,000 and 10,000 households respectively over the sum total during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

Comrade Bu He made disposition of the work of giving support to the poor in the future. He said: Being a protracted task, the work of supporting the poor is not only economic work, but also political work. In terms of the economy, the work of supporting the poor is a concrete practice in following the line of shifting the emphasis of party work to economic construction, which was advocated right after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. In terms of politics, giving support to the poor indicates the concern of the party and the state for the minority nationalities areas, because our's is a minority nationalities region. All levels of organizations, as well as all professions and trades, should attend to the service work and provide the poverty-stricken areas and households with labor technology, scientific knowledge, and market information to help them develop production, enliven circulation, and [words indistinct]. From now on, in deciding on items to support the poor, we must suit measures to local conditions. At present, emphasis should be placed on items which will yield quicker returns. Attention should be paid to initiating the agricultural and livestock product processing industry along with the development of the breeding industry. The tasks for the work of supporting the poor must be fulfilled in line with plans. Attention should also be paid to consolidating results in supporting the poor. Through the work of supporting the poor, we should effect still greater progress in the region's economic field and even greater unity and stability in the political field.

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CSO: 4005/603

## SHANXI OFFICIALS REPORT ON UNITED FRONT WORK TASKS

HK200155 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Excerpts] The provincial party committee's united front work conference held a full session on 19 March. Wang Xiujin, director of the provincial united front work department, delivered a report entitled "Further create a new situation in Shanxi's united front work closely centering on the general goal of reunifying motherland and invigorating China." Zhang Changzhen, member of the provincial party committee standing committee, delivered a report entitled "Work in close cooperation, redouble efforts, and do a good job from beginning to end in completing the task of implementing the policies."

Comrade Wang Xiujin's report was in three parts: 1) the achievements in Shanxi's united front work in the past 5 years, and the existing problems; 2) have a clear idea of the new situation and tasks, and strive to achieve a success of all united front work; 3) study assiduously, conduct investigation and study, and establish new concepts.

After summing up the achievements in the province's united front work in the past 5 years, Comrade Wang Xiujin proposed the following eight tasks in future work:

1. Vigorously promote overseas united front work and spur the implementation of the one country, two systems concept. Although Shanxi is an inland province, we still have favorable conditions for promoting overseas united front work. We must broaden our vision, conduct investigation and study, map out plans, and carry out the work in more fields, through more channels, at more levels, and in more forms.

2. Strive to serve the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. With the continual deepening of reforms and opening up, the relationship between united front work and economic construction is becoming closer and closer. The united front departments should closely cooperate with the economic departments in actively probing and opening up ways by which united front work can serve economic construction. We should continue to support and help the democratic parties and the Federation of Industry and commerce in further promoting economic and technological consultative services and in helping the province's 36 poor counties to extricate themselves from poverty and get rich as soon as possible.

3. Further invigorate the work of the CPPCC. We should bring into full play the functions of the CPPCC in political consultation and democratic supervision. We should continue to bring into play the role of the CPC in [words indistinct] and support and help the work committees and groups of the CPPCC to launch various activities and assist in developing the economy and culture.

4. Perfect and develop multiparty cooperation under CPC leadership. The key to doing this lies within the party. We must conduct ideological education within the party on the united front, to enhance the understanding of the party-member cadres, especially the leading cadres at and above county-level, on the importance of the multiparty system under CPC leadership, their understanding of the nature, status, and role of the democratic parties in the new situation, and their understanding of the basic guidelines and policies on the work of the democratic parties.

5. Further promote nationality work. Minority-nationality people are relatively scattered in Shanxi, and so nationality work is prone to be neglected. The party committees and government at all levels must enhance understanding of this work and attach importance to it. They must promptly study and resolve problems in nationality work.

6. Strengthen work concerning religion. We should conduct education in socialism and patriotism for figures in religious circles and those masses with religious belief, and encourage them to make more contributions in building the two civilizations.

7. Do a thoroughly good job in fulfilling the task of implementing the united front policies. The party committees at all levels must organize the cadres, especially the leading cadres, to study and profoundly appreciate the spirit of the CPC Central Committee's important instructions on implementing the policies, and eliminate fear of difficulties and the tendencies of getting sick of this work and relaxing it. The policies must all be implemented properly.

8. Vigorously step up research, propaganda, and education in united front theory and policies, to enable the cadres, especially the leading cadres, to understand the importance and long-term nature of united front work in terms of strategy and enhance consciousness of using the magic weapon of the united front.

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CSO: 4005/603

## SHANXI URGES THOROUGH SUCCESS IN VILLAGE PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK200157 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Excerpts] On 17 March, the standing committee of the provincial party committee listened to and seriously discussed a report on village-level party rectification given by a responsible comrade of the provincial party rectification office, affirmed the achievements, pointed out the existing problems, and put forward a demand for doing a thoroughly good job from beginning to end in completing party rectification. The provincial party committee called on the province to get a good grasp of the following points:

1. Counties and districts where village-level party rectification has been basically completed should adopt a variety of measures to carry out acceptance work. Problems found in the course of acceptance must not be tolerated or indulged; effective measures must be taken to resolve them, and deadlines must be set.
2. Get a good grasp of investigating and dealing with serious cases of abuse of power and violations of law and discipline. At present there is a tendency to be too slack and lenient in investigating and dealing with such cases. The party committees at all levels must uphold the principle of ruling the party with strictness; they must not pay no heed to bad people and deeds and tolerate and indulge them; nor can they substitute economic restitution for organizational measures. Such serious abuses of power and violations of law and discipline must be strictly dealt with in accordance with the policies.
3. Seriously do a good job in consolidating and developing the fruits of village-level party rectification. It is necessary to continually step up the building of the party organizations themselves and promote education in the party's fundamental program and [word indistinct]. We must put party life systems on a sound basis.
4. Get a good grasp of resolving leftover problems in party rectification. The party committees must take decisive action to organize personnel to handle these problems according to how much work needs to be done, and set deadlines.
5. Strengthen leadership, eliminate tendencies toward slackness, and fully complete the task of village-level party rectification.

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## BRIEFS

BEIJING MUNICIPALITY ESTABLISHES NEW DISTRICT--With the approval of the State Council, Beijing Municipality abolished Fangshan County and Yanshan District, and established Fangshan District. The administrative area of Fangshan District is the original area of Fangshan County and Yanshan District. The new Fangshan District will elect district people's deputies according to legal procedures, hold the district people's congress, and establish a district people's government, people's court, and people's procuratorate. [Text] [Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 87 p 1] /12624

LI RUIHUAN ON AGED--Tianjin has decided to include respecting the aged as part of its 1987 drive to promote socialist ethics and social order characterized by family harmony and respect for the aged. Speaking at a meeting today to hear reports on respecting the aged, Li Ruihuan, Tianjin mayor, urged party and CYL organizations and government departments to head the issues concerning respect for the aged. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Mar 87 OW] /12624

NOTICE ON DEATH OF SUN LANFENG--After failing to respond to all medical treatment, Comrade Sun Lanfeng, vice chairman of the Sixth Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee, died at the age of 92 in Hohhot at 0530 on 27 February. Comrade Sun Lanfeng was from Tengxian County, Shandong Province. He variously held the posts of commander of the Ninth Group Army of the Kuomintang [KMT], vice chairman of the Suiyuan Provincial Military and Political Committee, deputy commander of the provincial military district, vice chairman of the provincial people's government after the second uprising of 19 September 1949, vice chairman of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Peoples Government, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee, vice chairman of the Fifth Nei Monggol Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, member of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth National CPPCC Committees, and Standing Committee member of the Fifth and Sixth National CPPCC Committees. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Mar 87 SK] /12624

CSO: 4005/603

## HEILONGJIANG CPC OFFICIAL ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

SK070424 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] The 5-day provincial seminar on theories concerning the building of spiritual civilization, which was jointly held by the provincial research center for building spiritual civilization and the provincial Social Scientific Society, ended in Daqing City on 5 April. Attending the seminar were Chen Yunlin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; Zhang Xiangling, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; and Qi Guiyuan, director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial party committee. The seminar received a total of 150 theses. The seminar's participants explored the theories concerning the issue of building civilized cities through the concerted efforts of the army and civilians and the issues of cultural development, professional morality, and moral behavior of university students.

Chen Yunlin, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the seminar. He said: The purpose of studying theories concerning the building of socialist spiritual civilization is to solve some practical problems in building socialist spiritual civilization in order to promote the constant development of spiritual civilization. In conducting studies, you should carry forward the study style of integrating theory with practice and conduct explorations purposefully.

He said: There are many problems which merit exploration. Special attention should be paid to exploring those problems with which the masses are most dissatisfied and the issue of how to build spiritual civilization under the condition of developing the planned commodity economy. He said: At present, there are still various types of atmosphere which go against socialist spiritual civilization. Some people stick to holding luxurious and extravagant wedding ceremonies and funerals. In some places a feudal and superstitious atmosphere prevails. In other places the trend of sending gifts and entertaining guests has acquired the social effect of pollution, and decadent and moribund feudal things still exist to a certain extent and thus poison the soul of the people. Why do these phenomena exist? What are the roots and essence of these phenomena? How should we solve these problems? All these questions need our conscientious study and countermeasures. He expressed the hope that the seminar's participants will be bold in making explorations and break with the idea that theoretical research is full of danger and theoretical work is mysterious in order to make still greater contributions to building a spiritual civilization throughout the province.

## HEILONGJIANG CONCLUDES VILLAGE-LEVEL PARTY RECTIFICATION

SK220513 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] The province's village-level party rectification work comprehensively began in early November of last year according to the plans of the Central Party Rectification Guidance Commission and the provincial party committee, and has presently been satisfactorily completed.

A total of 16,897 party branches of administrative villages and state farm production teams, including 327,580 party members, were involved in the party rectification work. Over the course of village-level party rectification, all localities considered education on party spirit the central link of party rectification work, and focused on ideologically conducting education on ideals, purpose, and discipline of the party and on the requirements for party members. Thus, rural party members have deepened their thinking of and have a profound faith in dedicating themselves to communism at their ordinary posts.

Through party rectification, 27,771 rural party members throughout the province were commended as fine party members or were rewarded in other ways: party members have done more than 207,000 good deeds for the masses. Actual results were gained from education on party spirit.

Over the course of party rectification, all localities always placed the work of rectifying party style in a position of extreme importance, focused on solving serious problems that concerned party-member cadres abusing their power for selfish ends and violating laws and discipline, and persistently corrected mistakes. So far, 95.8 percent of the 3,020 cases related to party-member cadres abusing their power for selfish ends and violating laws and discipline have been concluded. Organizational measures have been taken, according to regulations of relevant policies, against 10,2333 [as printed] party members who have violated discipline or who were negative and lagged behind for a long time and failed to bring their roles into play. Thus, the party's advanced nature and purity have been maintained. Through party rectification, 7,167 village party branch leading bodies have been strengthened and readjusted, accounting for 44 percent of the total. Of them, 3,742 party branch secretaries were readjusted.

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CSO: 4005/597

## LIAONING GOVERNOR SPEAKS AT NPC GROUP DISCUSSION

OW311221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0312 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Beijing, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--While examining Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report, Li Changchun, an NPC deputy and governor of Liaoning Province, said that the province achieved notable results in implementing the Seventh 5-Year Plan and in advancing economic structural reform in 1986.

He said: In the past year, Liaoning gave priority to economic structural reform, and further advanced it by earnestly implementing the principle of consolidating, assimilating, replenishing, and improving reform measures. More than 2,500 enterprises throughout the province tried out the system of plant directors or managers assuming full responsibility, and some of these enterprises also tried out the system of fulfilling a set quota during the plant director's tenure, and that of auditing the economic responsibilities of a plant director during his tenure. The system of labor contracts was universally adopted throughout the province. The continued development of lateral economic cooperation gave rise to more than 1,600 economic associations throughout the province, and also to some enterprise groups, headed by large and medium-sized key enterprises, and integrating large and small enterprises, cities and the countryside, military and civilian sectors, scientific research and production. As attention was paid to quality, the competitiveness of Liaoning products was further enhanced. Simultaneously, market mechanisms improved.

At the same time, Li Changchun pointed out: The problems noted by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his government work report can also be found in Liaoning Province. Some enterprises, blindly going after a high growth-rate, produced commodities without surveying market demands. The result was poor economic results, due to overstocking of unsold products. Last year, the amount of funds used in the manufacture of industrial products rose by 700 million yuan over 1985, and that of deficits suffered by enterprises increased by more than 70 million yuan.

He said: To deal with this situation, Liaoning must launch an extensive campaign this year to increase production and practice economy, and to increase revenue and reduce expenditure, a campaign aimed at tapping potentialities, upgrading quality of products, combating waste, and increasing economic efficiency. The province will strive to raise the economic efficiency of enterprises by measuring their sales value instead of their total output value, and by adopting other evaluation methods.

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CSO: 4005/597

## LIAONING: SHENYANG COURT GIVES DEATH PENALTY TO CONVICT

SK030601 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Apr 87

[Text] On 2 April, the Shenyang City Intermediate People's Court held a public trial at which 18 criminals convicted of rape, plunder, and robbery were sentenced to death, life imprisonment, and imprisonment, in line with the law.

(Zhang Wei), a 28-year-old male convict and former worker of the Shenyang City Paper Mill, was sentenced to death and deprived of political rights for life on charges of raping young women and robbing their property as well as stealing state assets and store commodities on four occasions during the 1986-1987 period at the medical university of China and the Shashan Department Store in the Heping District of Shenyang City by use of violence and threats with a knife. During his criminal activities, he never paid attention to the existence of state law and showed no repentance while in custody, though he had been rehabilitated several times. His crimes were very serious and drew strong complaints from the masses.

More than 420,000 people in Shenyang City attended today's public trial or listened to the live radio program on the trial. At the public trial, Zhang Rongmao, vice mayor of Shenyang City, delivered a mobilization speech entitled "The People Throughout the City Should Actively Go Into Action To Continuously Deal Strict Blows to Criminal Activities."

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## BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG ESTABLISHES TWO CITIES--Recently, with the approval of the State Council of the PRC, our province abolished Tongjiang and Acheng counties and established Tongjiang and Acheng cities. The administrative areas of the two cities are the original administrative areas of the former two counties. The provincial people's government has issued a circular to transmit the State Council's decision, stating that Tongjiang City is under the jurisdiction of Jiamusi City and Acheng City is under the jurisdiction of Harbin City. The organizational systems of Tongjiang and Acheng towns were abolished. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Apr 87] /8309

CSO: 4005/597

## SHAANXI GOVERNOR STRESSES IDEOLOGICAL, LEGAL EDUCATION

HK131034 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Acting Governor Zhang Boxing pointed out in his government work report that ideological and political education is an important part of the building of our spiritual civilization. He said: We must continue to conduct throughout the province ideological education in patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and communism, conduct education in having lofty ideals, moral integrity, good educational standards, and a high sense of discipline, and conduct education in increasing production and practicing economy and increasing revenue and reducing expenditure. To suit the needs of the promotion of reform and opening up, we must establish a sense of socialist commodity economy, a sense of values, a sense of beneficial results, a sense of market movements, and a sense of socialist democracy and legal system, and encourage the people to develop the revolutionary spirit of plain living and hard struggle, of building up the country with industry and thrift, of going all out to make the country strong, and of devoting oneself to the four modernizations.

Zhang Boxing stressed in his report that it is imperative to strengthen education in professional ethics. He said: Government organizations at all levels must conduct education in being public servants of the people. State cadres, and leading cadres in particular, must take the lead in setting good examples, being impartial, incorruptible, intelligent, and devoted to their official duties, refraining from using their official powers to seek personal gain, and wholeheartedly serving the people. All trades and professions, especially those showcase trades and professions in commerce, the service trades, communications, the power industry, public health units, municipal administration, and public utilities which directly serve the daily needs of the broad masses of the people, must conduct education in professional ethics in close connection with their own characteristics, oppose and rectify unhealthy tendencies and establish a sense of professional ethics that suits the needs of the development of a socialist commodity economy.

In his government work report, Acting Governor Zhang Boxing stressed: We must continue spreading legal knowledge throughout the province systematically and according to plan, further strengthen education in the legal system, and promote and strengthen our socialist legal system. He added: This year



we must conduct for people throughout the province legal education that centers on the constitution; enable state organs and personnel at all levels and the broad masses of the people to be familiar with and have a good grasp of the constitution and the law; enable everybody to know and observe the law and to handle affairs according to law; use the legal weapon to struggle against all unconstitutional activities and violations of the law; safeguard the people's legitimate rights, including the rights of freedom and democracy; and safeguard the political situation of stability and unity. Governments at all levels must strengthen work concerning economic and administrative laws and regulations, change the practice of primarily relying on administrative means to manage economic activities, and gradually utilize economic, legal, and administrative means to manage economic activities. We must continue to strengthen the work of tackling public security problems in a comprehensive way, strike severe blows at serious economic crimes and all kinds of serious criminal offenses, resolutely suppress the resurgence of past hideous social phenomena, further improve public order, and create a fine social environment for the promotion of our socialist modernization.

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## SHAANXI LEADER ON DISCIPLINE INSPECTION TASKS

HK280411 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Zhou Yaguang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, stressed in a speech at the provincial discipline inspection work conference yesterday that it is necessary to strictly enforce the party's political discipline, actively promote reforms and opening up, and do a good job in discipline inspection work in the province this year.

Zhou Yaguang said: The discipline inspection organizations at all levels must unswervingly uphold the four cardinal principles and take a firm and clear-cut stand in opposing bourgeois liberalization and in strictly enforcing the party's political discipline. Every party organization and party member must firmly establish the idea of four unchanging things: no change in upholding the four cardinal principles; no change in devoting every effort to the four modernizations; no change in the two forms of opening up; and no change in the principles of carrying out economic and political structural reforms.

Zhou Yaguang stressed that upholding the four cardinal principles and supporting and protecting the smooth progress of reform and opening up constitute the basic guidance for discipline inspection work. The discipline inspection departments at all levels must work hard this year to become familiar with the situation in reform. Every responsible comrade of the discipline inspection departments at country-level and above must establish ties with an enterprise, township, or town, take part in reform work, and draw up informative and analytical investigation reports. They must also vigorously publicize advanced typical examples in doing a good job in reform and promoting party style. It is also necessary to seriously investigate and deal with cases of sabotaging the reforms, with the focus on cases of abuse of power under the pretext of reform. We must certainly not allow people who sabotage reforms to remain at large untouched by party discipline and state law.

Zhou Yaguang said: This year we must actively and ceaselessly grasp the work of correcting unhealthy trends. We must focus on unhealthy trends in organizational and personnel work and the bad practice of fraud and deception in certain trades.

On conducting in depth education in party spirit, Zhou Yaguang pointed out that the discipline inspection departments at all levels must map out plans for this work in their area and unit, and strive for outstanding achievements in this fundamental task. At the same time, it is necessary to step up inner-party supervision, to ensure that the leading party-member cadres will act according to the rules and regulations of the party constitution and those laid down by the state.

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## SHAANXI COMMENTARY CRITICIZES HIGH CONSUMPTION, WESTERNIZATION

HK180143 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Station Commentary: "Carry Forward the Yanan Spirit and Get a Good Grasp of the Two Major Tasks"]

[Text] The fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress has decided that Shaanxi should grasp two major tasks this year: uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization; and launch an in-depth sustained drive to increase production, practice economy, increase revenue, and cut spending. Reviving and carrying forward the Yanan spirit is the ideological guarantee for grasping these two major tasks.

The Yanan spirit concept has weakened in recent years, due to the emergence of blind pursuit of high consumption in economic work and the theory of total westernization in the political and ideological field. Total westernization negates the four cardinal principles. High consumption corrupts people's thinking and encourages greed and pursuit of comfort, extravagance, and waste. Reflected in economic construction, it is blind pursuit of high speed and of doing things on a lavish scale.

High consumption and total westernization run counter to the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and do not help in upholding the four cardinal principles and persevering in reform, opening up, and invigoration. They affect the effort to concentrate forces for modernization.

The fifth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress has therefore issued a call to the people of the whole province to revive and carry forward the Yanan spirit and strive to fulfill the two major tasks set for this year. This call completely accords with the province's realities and the common desires of the 30 million people of Shaanxi.

The struggle to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization is focused on resolving problems of political principle and orientation. Launching the drive to increase production and practice economy is by no means an expedient but a strategic measure.

The quintessence of the Yanan spirit is a firm and correct political orientation and the spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people, together with the work style of self-reliance and hard work and plain living, and a strict and impartial concept or organizational discipline built on the foundation of consciousness.

Hence, to inherit and carry forward the Yanan spirit represents the ideological weapon for opposing bourgeois liberalization and the ideological guarantee for winning victory in the movement to increase production and practice economy. May the Yanan spirit always shed its radiance and spur us to new victories in building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

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CSO: 4005/601

## QINGHAI CENTRAL OFFICIAL REVIEWS PROGRESS IN UNITED FRONT WORK

## Need To Spur Economy

HK070141 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Excerpts] The provincial united front work conference held its second full session on 5 March. Wu Lianyuan, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee United Front Department, spoke on united front and nationality work in the province.

Wu Lianyuan said: United front work and nationality and religion work are unfolding healthily in Qinghai. On the long-term nature and necessity of united front work, Wu Lianyuan said: In united front work, it is essential to uphold the four cardinal principles, persevere in multiparty work under the leadership of the CPC, bring socialist democracy into play, and serve the building of the two socialist civilizations.

In united front work, it is also necessary to do a good job in uniting intellectuals and in overseas united front work, based in China and in Qinghai.

Discussing nationality and religion work, Wu Lianyuan said: Minority nationalities account for 40 percent of Qinghai's population. We must grasp nationality and religion work as a very important task. At present, we must seriously implement the central authorities' principles and policies on developing the economy in minority-nationality areas, train minority-nationality cadres, technicians, and talented persons, promote culture and education, do a good job in opening up, enhance nationality solidarity, and spur economic development in the nationality areas.

Wu Lianyuan expressed agreement with the provincial party committee's guidelines on extricating people from poverty and making them rich. He hoped that the united front departments and nationalities affairs commissions at all levels will make a thorough success of supporting poor areas.

Sheng, Huanjuecailang, and Lu Shengdao attended the session.

## Control of Religious Activities

HK090149 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Excerpts] The provincial united front work conference, which concluded on 7 March, pointed out that in future united front and nationality work,

it is essential to fully mobilize the enthusiasm of non-party figures and mass organizations, consolidate and develop the patriotic united front on the basis of upholding the four cardinal principles, develop new-style socialist nationality relations, and make new contributions to reunifying the motherland and invigorating Qinghai.

The meeting proposed that the province should carry out three tasks in nationality work: 1) Carry out education among the cadres and masses in nationality policies and nationality solidarity. 2) The departments concerned should conduct an all-round and systematic investigation of the current state of nationality education. 3) It is necessary to carry out investigations among a variety of types of areas and a variety of nationalities regarding the question of extricating people from poverty and making them rich.

The meeting decided to strengthen controls over religious activities. In accordance with the party policies, abnormal religious activities that go beyond the bounds of what is permitted by the constitution, the law, and the policy provisions must be promptly corrected.

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CSO: 4005/601



## QINGHAI CADRES, POLICE ARRESTED FOR IRREGULARITIES

Charges Include Neglect of Duty, Rape

HK052356 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Mar 87

[Text] Four cadres and policemen of Xining city's political and legal system were recently arrested for various irregularities, including neglecting their duty, abusing women, and deliberately injuring others. This decision was announced by the Xining city people's procuratorate at a mobilization meeting on enforcing discipline held yesterday morning by Xining city's political and legal system.

Some of the four criminals neglected their duty, causing serious accidents to the state; some deliberately injured others; and some raped women by taking advantage of their power and position.

(Du Haiping), secretary of the Xining city political and legal committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. He urged all cadres and policemen of the provincial political and legal system to strengthen their sense of organization, discipline, and legality and to play a model role in abiding by, enforcing, and maintaining the authority of law.

Commentary on Enforcing Law, Discipline

HK060002 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Mar 87

["Short commentary": "Cadres and Policemen of the Political and Legal System Must Play a Model Role in Abiding by Law"]

[Text] Four cadres and policemen of Xining city's political and legal system were severely punished according to law for neglecting their duty and for violating law and discipline. This case indicates that no citizens in our country are allowed to be free from the bounds of law. Everyone is equal before law.

For years, a number of models have emerged in the provincial political and legal system who have enforced law well and who have worked selflessly and honestly performed their duty. They are upright and uncorrupted. Some even dedicated their lives to safeguard the sanctity of the law. The broad masses have borne all this in mind. However, we must also see that malpractices in society are also reflected to different degrees in cadres and

policemen of political and legal departments. This is not at all strange. The essential thing is that at a time when the state is vigorously promoting the building of legality, cadres and policemen in the political and legal system must have a clear understanding of their duty, set an example, and set high demands on themselves. Every political and legal worker must understand better than ordinary citizens the party's policies and the sense of legality. Only thus can they act in accordance with law, support the upright, fight the evil, and safeguard the people's interests still better.

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CSO: 4005/601

## QINGHAI MEETING STRESSES OPPOSING LIBERALIZATION

HK250207 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Excerpts] A provincial conference of propaganda department directors concluded in Xining on 23 March after 3 days in session. The central topic of the meeting was to seriously study and implement the central authorities' intentions and launch the struggle against bourgeois liberalization in a resolute, healthy, and sustained way. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the national conference of propaganda department directors and focused on studying Comrade Zhao Ziyang's important speech at the conference.

Chen Yunfeng, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and director of the propaganda department, delivered a speech entitled "Launch the struggle against bourgeois liberalization in a resolute, healthy, and sustained way." After analyzing and evaluating the struggle against bourgeois liberalization in Qinghai in the previous period, comrade Chen Yunfeng stressed that it is necessary to get a good grasp of the following tasks in the future:

1. Fully understand the importance and long-term nature of this struggle.
2. Conduct effective propaganda and education in building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Chen Yunfeng stressed that ideological and political work is a task for the whole party, and it is necessary to depend on the whole of society to do it. He stressed the importance of studying Marxist-Leninist theory. He said that the current emphasis on studying Marxist-Leninist theory is practical and urgent in various ways. First, it is aimed at enhancing people's consciousness of upholding the socialist road, strengthening their vigilance against corrosion by bourgeois ideology, and preventing people losing their orientation amid the complex struggle. Second, it is aimed at probing for answers for solving new problems in the new situation and stimulating the development of the four modernizations drive and of reforms and opening up in the socialist direction. Third, considering the current actual state of the cadre contingent, it is highly essential to step up study of Marxist-Leninist theory.

Comrade Chen Yunfeng also put forward specific demands on rectifying newspapers and publications and improving the quality of propaganda.

Provincial party committee secretary Yin Kesheng and deputy secretary Huanjuecailang spoke at the conclusion of the conference.

## QINGHAI TIBETANS GATHER TO MARK NEW YEAR'S DAY

HK030617 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Yesterday [28 February] some Tibetans in the Xining area held a gathering with provincial party, government, and Army leaders to mark the (Huosu) year of the Tibetan calendar.

Leaders of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial military district Yin Kesheng, Liu Feng, Huanjue Gailang, Ma Wanli, Song Lin, (Zhou Shouqian), Han Yingxuan, Yang Wenjin, Yang Manjin, Bainma Dindzin, Song Bu, Han Shenggui, and (Guan Jie) attended the gathering.

NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Bangen Erdini Qigyi Gyansen also sent a congratulatory cable to the gathering from Beijing.

(Cai Da), Chairman of the provincial Nationality Affairs Commission, first delivered a congratulatory speech.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and provincial government, Liu Feng, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, extended season's greetings to all Tibetans in the province and delivered a speech.

He said: Our province is a multi-national province. There are about 800,000 Tibetans in our province, who are important members of the province's multi-national family. The diligent and brave Tibetans have created brilliant history and traditional culture with their labor and wisdom, and have made great contributions to Qinghai's development and construction together with people of other nationalities. We must implement in an all-round way the party's nationality and religious policies, continuously arouse the enthusiasm of people of various nationalities for building socialism, and speed up construction of the province.

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CSO: 4005/601

## XINJIANG LEADER ON DOCUMENT STUDY, CRITICIZING FANG LIZHI

HK/20615 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Regional Party committee deputy secretary Janabil pointed out at a regional conference of prefectural and city propaganda department directors which concluded today that to carry out the struggle against bourgeois liberalization in a healthy and sustained way, it is necessary to further deepen understanding of the importance and long-term nature of this struggle.

Janabil said: This year the party committees and leaders at all levels in Xinjiang have grasped study for upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization as a major task. A climate of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization has now formed. Positive and gratifying changes have taken place in the ideological and political field. There is greater stability and unity in the region.

Janabil said: The cadres at all levels must study the two books compiled by the central authorities, "Uphold the Four Cardinal Principles and Oppose Bourgeois Liberalization," and "Building Socialism with Chinese Characteristics." In conjunction with this, they should analyze and criticize the erroneous theorizing of Fang Lizhi and others, and reach the goal of distinguishing between right and wrong and enhancing understanding. In the urban enterprises, we should unfold propaganda and education on building socialism with Chinese characteristics. We must also do a good job in improving and stepping up ideological and political work in the schools. Educational reforms in the universities should start with stepping up political and ideological work.

Through education, we should unify everyone's thinking with the line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and with the principles, policies, and methods stipulated by the central authorities for launching the struggle to uphold the four cardinal principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization.

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CSO: 4005/691

## XINJIANG LEADER ADDRESSES RADIO, TV BUREAU CHIEFS

HK050816 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 1 Apr 87

[Excerpts] A Xinjiang regional meeting of directors of radio and television bureaus at the prefectural and city levels opened this morning in Urumqi. (Fang Dazhen), standing committee member of the autonomous regional party committee and director of the propaganda department under the regional party committee, delivered an important speech at the meeting.

(Feng Dazhen) conveyed the spirit of the national meeting of propaganda department directors and called for accomplishing the following tasks:

First, in carrying out radio and television work, we must act in accordance with the central authorities' overall plan, promote the work of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization in the political and ideological sphere, and successfully carry out the major task of increasing revenue and reducing expenditure in the economic sphere.

Second, we must comprehensively and correctly implement a series of important directives issued by the central authorities, conscientiously promote our radio and television propaganda work, and ensure unswerving, sustained, and sound development of the struggle against bourgeois liberalization.

Third, we must comprehensively and correctly understand the guiding principle for running the radio and television industry at our level and develop our region's radio and television industry according to our capability.

Fourth, party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over radio and television work, and radio and television departments must actively seek guidance for their local party committees and governments.

Attending today's meeting were directors of the radio and television bureaus at the prefectural and city levels in Xinjiang region, responsible comrades from relevant units, and representatives of fraternal units.

/12624

CSO: 4005/601

## BRIEFS

NEW GANSU VICE GOVERNOR NAMED--Lanzhou, 18 Mar (XINHUA)--The 23d meeting of the 6th Gansu Provincial People's Congress has named Yan Haiwang [7051 3189 2489] vice governor of Gansu. Yan Haiwang, 47, graduated from the Architectural Engineering Department of the Harbin Architectural Engineering College in 1963. He has served as director of Gansu's Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection Department. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0814 GMT 18 Mar 87 OW] /12624

GANSU LEADERS ATTEND CELEBRATION--Some 400 Lanzhou women held a gathering in the provincial government hall today to celebrate Women's Day. Li Ziqi, Hou Zongbin, Lu Kejian, Yang Zhilin, Li Qiyang, and other leading comrades attended the gathering. [Excerpt] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Mar 87 HK] /12624

XINJIANG LEADERS PLANT TREES--This morning, leading comrades from the autonomous regional party committee and the autonomous regional government joined nearly 1,000 cadres and people of all nationalities and commanders and fighters of the PLA in doing voluntary tree-planting labor in Turpan City. With shovels on their shoulders, Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the autonomous regional advisory commission, and Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Li Shoushan, and Zhang Sixue, leading comrades from the autonomous regional party committee and the autonomous regional government, talked cheerfully and humorously. Also doing the tree-planting labor were Tang Guangcai, (Huang Baozhang), (Hailijianmu Silamu), Li Jiayu, and Fu Wen, responsible comrades from relevant departments. [Excerpts] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Mar 87 HK] /12624

CSO: 4085/601



IMPORTANCE OF RESERVE UNITS EXPLAINED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 87 p 3

[Article by Ren Yinglai [0117 2019 0171], provincial military region chief of staff: "Buttress the Reserves"]

[Text] Following the 12th CPC Congress, the central authorities correctly analyzed the international strategic situation, concluding that no world war would likely occur for the next 10 to 20 years. At the same time they made a decision to reduce China's standing army by 1 million for a strategic change in the guiding thought for building national defense. Some comrades asked: How can there be any building of the reserves if great cuts are to be made even in the standing army? This is because of the following:

World peace today is a peace of terror under a nuclear threat. The nuclear weapons of both the United States and the USSR have reached the point where they match each other in strength; consequently, this confrontational peace is fraught with "nuclear threat" from beginning to end.

The world arms race is on the increase rather than on the decrease. The superpowers, headed by the United States and the USSR, vie with each other in military S&T as represented by "star wars" and "high-tech weapons," competing intensely for military dominance and trying to destroy the balance of power in armaments at an early date.

There has been no halt for a day in limited war. Border disputes, limited conflicts, and "mutual retaliation" occur constantly.

The reserves of all countries of the world have become an important integral part of the "strategy of terror." Military experts in all countries feel increasingly that the more nuclear weapons produced, the greater the waste of resources. This is very unworthwhile. As a result, all countries compete with each other to build national defense reserve forces and to strengthen their training and readiness by way of producing a powerful actual threat and a powerful potential threat.

Ours is a developing socialist country in which it is urgently necessary to marshal financial and material resources to build the economy. The reduction and reorganization of the standing army can free some financial and material

resources for use in the four modernizations. However, a wealthy citizenry and a wealthy country is not substitute for a powerful country. In a situation of major cuts in active duty forces, a combination of a crack standing army and powerful national defense reserve force is the only way in which to strengthen the building of China's national defense. We must fully realize the importance of strengthening the reserves, paying close attention and providing support to the building of reserves in order to insure China's security and the smooth implementation of the four modernizations.

China has already formed several score reserve divisions. The military and political quality of this force is quite high, and not long ago it formally became an organizational part of the Chinese PLA with military colors, seals, and unit designations, top quality weapons and equipment, and regulation military uniforms. In 1984, Sichuan Province formed the Daxian Army Reserve Infantry Division. In this new part-time peasant, part-time army and part-time worker part-time army unit, 100 percent of the reserve officers are party members; 90 percent of them have a junior middle school education or higher, and 60 percent of them were former cadres in party and political organizations at various levels. Sixty-five percent of the reserve troops are party members and demobilized soldiers. More than 70 percent of the officers and men have jobs suited to their special training. Not long ago, this reserve force conducted a test exercise approximating real warfare conditions in which it demonstrated its fine level of organization and command and its rather strong combat strength, which earned the approval and praise of senior officers in the Chengdu Military Region, of the General Staff Department Work Team and of comrades in charge in the provincial CPC committee and provincial government.

9432

CSO:4005/521

AVIATION COLLEGE CURRICULUM OUTLINED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 87 p 4

[Article: "Beijing Military Region Air Force Flight Cadet Enrollment Center Officer-in-Charge Answers Reporter's Question on Enrollment Work in the Province During 1987"]

[Text] The pilot project for reform of Air Force cadet enrollment during 1987 is about to begin in Hebei Province as was reported on page 1 of the 1 March issue of this newspaper. This correspondent recently interviewed the officer in charge at the Beijing Military Region Air Force Flight Cadet Enrollment Center on questions of concern to test candidates.

Question: How long is the Aviation College course, and what are the main subjects studied?

Answer: Under the current system, flight cadet training is divided into basic training and specialized training requiring a total of 4 years to complete.

The main subject matter in course work during the basic training phase includes the following: military thinking, knowledge of the armed services and branches of service, military topography, principles of Marxism, history of the Chinese revolution, an assessment of modern Western philosophical trends of thought, an assessment of modern Western economic trends of thought; higher mathematics, engineering mathematics, physics, English language, mechanical drawing, theoretical mechanics, materials mechanics, engineering thermodynamics, electrical engineering, power-line basics, principals of cybernetics, microcomputers, physical education theory, calisthenics, track and field, ball games, Chinese boxing and swimming, as well as rigorous regular military training.

During the specialized training phase, in addition to the study of flight theory and political courses by cadets, the emphasis is on training in flying skills. Flight theory courses include mostly the following: atmospheric dynamics, flight dynamics, aerial navigation, aerial firing, airplane fabrication, aircraft engines, instruments and radio equipment, and flight meteorology. Political courses include mostly: the building of Chinese socialism, the world political economy and international relations, military personnel logic, pilot professional ethics, national defense economics,

natural dialectics, psychology, and essentials of leadership science. Cadet flight training is divided into two stages using basic trainers and advanced trainers for the completion of prescribed training courses.

Question: Following graduation from Aviation College, what is the educational level of cadets and how are they assigned?

Answer: Following graduation from Aviation College, cadets are at the college undergraduate level, have an administrative grade 22, and are assigned as deputy squadron flight officers (outstanding graduates may be assigned as full squadron commanders). They are centrally assigned by the Air Force to Air Force units as pilots.

Question: What happens once flying personnel stop flying?

Answer: If flying personnel are unable to continue flying for physical or technical reasons during the training period, they may be relieved and transferred to the military ground forces school in a change of their field of study. Following graduation, they become basic-level commanders or specialized military officers in ground units.

9432

CSO:4005/521

PLA INTEGRATES CIVILIAN TECHNOLOGY IN TRAINING

OW030640 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0755 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Report by reporter Chen Xiang'an]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Mar (XINHUA)--Technology for civil use has for the first time been incorporated in the PLA education and training program. This year, all PLA units have entered the phase of training that integrates technology for civil use with military training and political and cultural education. Under the new training system, a year of education and training is divided into two phases. The first phase is the period for training new recruits, and the second phase is the period for integral training. During the period for training new recruits, old soldiers are required to learn technology for civil use.

The training program integrating military training, politics, and culture with civil technology is a major reform of army work in the new period. In the past, PLA units generally conducted military training, political education, and education in science and culture while education in technology for civil use was carried out only during leisure hours or spare time. Now, military training, political education, and education in culture and civil technology are integrated in a comprehensive program which is organized by the party committee of every PLA unit. It is designed to carry out all-round training, with military training given top priority and education in various sciences conducted as supplementary training. Thus, during their military service, soldiers can master the abilities required to safeguard the motherland and, at the same time, raise their political qualities and cultural level; they can also acquire some professional knowledge and skills, improving their abilities for the construction of the motherland.

Currently, all PLA units have already begun to conduct training in accordance with the new training system. Some units have drawn up corresponding, specific regulations in this regard. "Offices for Training in Civil Use Technology" have been set up at every level from regiment up to military region in the Beijing Military Region. Main leaders of the command, the political department, or the logistics department at every level are responsible for unified organization and administration of these offices.

During the first period of training, the Beijing Military Region opened 28 specialized classes in technology for civil use and established more than 600 educational centers to facilitate study by old soldiers in groups. Sixty percent of the centers have reached the standards set by the military region, and 30 percent of them have realized the principles of "education like a school, administration like a company."

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CSO: 4005/588

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

AIR FORCE USES NEW WEATHER FORECASTING SYSTEM

OW051221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0657 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Report by reporter Xi Hanxiao]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA)--A new weather forecasting system has been installed and put to use in the Air Force. Instead of making weather forecasts for 12 or 24 hours, this system can be used to forecast hourly weather changes for a whole day within 10 minutes.

This hourly aeronautic weather forecast data system developed by an Air Force research institute employs an objective statistical forecasting technology. The hourly weather forecast is made by using the large amount of data stored in the computer, and the laws governing weather changes, to conduct a mathematical analysis of current weather conditions data. In less than 10 minutes after the current weather conditions data are entered into the computer, the latter will provide weathermen, troop commanders, and dispatchers with necessary information on local hourly weather changes for the next 24 hours.

With this kind of forecasting system, timely updates can be made in weather forecasts. Objective and quantitative weather forecasts can be made by combining the forecasters' knowledge and experience with the data obtained from the local radar system and the weather satellite and with the information gathered from weather charts. With the method currently being used in China for weather forecasting, which relies mainly on weather charts, we have so far been unable to make objective and quantitative weather forecasts.

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CSO: 4005/588



MILITARY CADETS' 'POLITICAL SPIRIT' EMPHASIZED

OW010358 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1526 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Report by reporter Xu Jingyao]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Feb (XINHUA)--An all-army academy enrollment work conference closed today. It stressed that in enrolling new cadets this year, all military academies should give top priority to senior middle school graduates and army fighters from various localities who have a sound political spirit and outstanding examination scores. This is necessary in order to train more military officers dedicated to the cause of national defense and its modernization.

Zhou Keyu, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, spoke at the conference. He said: To build a modern regular revolutionary army, military academies should enroll cadets with high ideological and moral standards, good military training, and broad scientific and general knowledge, but with ideology and morality as the most important criterion for enrollment. In a sense, recruiting students of military academies means selecting cadres because the political integrity of students has a direct bearing on the army's combat capability and its successors. Leading comrades of the Military Commission have recently called on military academies to intensify their ideological work and supervision and to strictly apply discipline in order to cultivate a good school style. All military academies must help their students foster the Marxist stand, views, and methods and develop in an all-round manner--morally, intellectually, and physically.

The conference, which opened on 24 February, reviewed and discussed experiences in the enrollment work of military academies in recent years. The conference noted that thanks to the Central Military Commission's keen attention and support by local governments, the quality of some 70,000 cadets recruited by military academies since 1980 has been continuously improved, and that military officers and various kinds of technical personnel specializing in foreign languages, medicine, and engineering are playing an important role in the army's modernization. The conference stressed the importance of a tight screening system for ensuring the quality of cadets. It also discussed procedures for recommending outstanding cadres and fighters for admission to military academies.

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CSO: 4005/588

WANG YUZHAO ON ANHUI CIVIL DEFENSE WORK

OW191051 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 87 p 1

[Article by ANHUI RIBAO correspondent Guan Shenhua and reporter Peng Hua]

[Excerpts] A symposium on the work of integrating civil defense with urban construction in Anhui was held in Wuhu City between 26 and 28 March.

Wang Yuzhao, governor of Anhui and chairman of the Provincial Civil Defense Committee, attended the symposium and delivered a speech.

Comrade Wang Yuzhao pointed out: For a long time, plans for civil defense and urban construction were basically separated. Many civil defense projects emphasized obtaining results in strengthening preparedness against war, without paying much attention to social and economic benefits. This has greatly affected civil defense work. He said: Under the new situation in carrying out reforms and opening to the outside world, we must guide our civil defense work onto the path of carrying out construction for peaceful purposes. We must follow the new direction of integrating civil defense work with urban construction in the course of developing the four modernizations program.

Comrade Wang Yuzhao also pointed out the civil significance of integrating civil defense with urban construction. He said: Following the vigorous economic developments in urban areas, above-ground space is in great demand. At the same time, we must make full use of underground space. By integrating civil defense work with urban construction, we may serve economic construction in time of peace, while effectively protecting the lives and properties of the people in time of peace, while effectively protecting the lives and properties of the people in time of war. We should work out plans, carry out construction, and make the best use of investments in a united way. It will be easier for the broad masses to accept such plans, since they are developed for many purposes.

Zheng Bingqing, deputy chief of the staff of the Nanjing Military Region, attended the symposium and delivered an important speech. Zhang Jinbao, deputy commander of the provincial military district and vice chairman of the Provincial Civil Defense Committee, also addressed the symposium.

Chen Shengjie, head of the provincial Construction Department, aired some specific views on how to integrate civil defense work with urban construction.

During the symposium, Wuhu City introduced its plans in integrating civil defense work with urban construction. Comrades attending the symposium visited some of the civil defense projects in Wuhu City as well as projects for the manufacture of products with both peacetime and wartime uses. They also discussed the "Rules for the Implementation of the Regulations in Integrating National Civil Defense With Urban Construction."

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CSO: 4005/588

MILITIA TRAINING BASES SET UP IN HUNAN

Changsha HUNAN RIDAO in Chinese 18 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Wei Shengquan [7614 0524 2938] "Construction of Changde Prefecture Military Training Bases Completed"]

[Text] Construction of militia training bases in 10 counties (or cities) in Changde Prefecture has been completed and the bases are functioning well. The Hunan Provincial Military Region has promoted these experiences. During the past 2 years, all the counties of Changde Prefecture have provided financial assistance in various ways for the building of 10 training bases throughout the prefecture with a classroom area of more than 1,800 sq m, a dormitory area of more than 11,000 square meters, and a messhall area of 2,000 sq m. The bases have special classrooms and training equipment rooms. Some bases have also been partially equipped with audio-visual teaching devices. Living facilities include dormitories, washrooms, showerrooms, latrines, and messhalls. Training bases throughout the prefecture have a more than 230-man training corps capable of training 1,200 militia at the same time.

In accordance with the principle of providing training, producing skilled people, gearing to the needs of society and serving multiple needs, each of the training bases throughout the prefecture has run more than 50 separate training classes this year mostly having to do with machinery, the breeding of aquatic products, and financial accounting.

Completion of the Changde Prefecture militia training bases creates fine conditions for improving militia training quality, for reducing the public burden, for training "personnel possessing skills useful in both the armed services and civilian life," and for vigorous economic development of the whole prefecture. Recently the provincial military region convened a conference on the construction of militia training bases in Changde at which all jurisdictions were called upon to do as Changde Prefecture has done, operating new style militia training bases in which education and training is regularized, management is scientific, and the training of talent is institutionalized.

9432

CSO:4005/520

HUNAN EXPLOITS POTENTIAL OF LOCAL DEFENSE INDUSTRY

Changshan HUNAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Correspondents Xiong Xianzhi [3574 0341 1807] and Wu Ganlin [0702 3927 7207]: "Get out of the Small World of Military Ordnance and Head for the Big Province-wide Economic Battlefield; An Interview With Zhang Baoxiang [1728 1405 4382], director of the NDSTIC Provincial Office"; date and place not given]

[Text] The caption of this article capsulizes remarks to the correspondents made by Zhang Baoxiang, director of provincial NDSTIC office in discussing new plans for the new year.

In speaking about the potential of the province's ordnance plants, Director Zhang said "very great, very great" over and over again. First, the province has rather fully equipped units in the nuclear, aviation, military weapons, spaceflight, and optical fields with 2 billion yuan in fixed assets, 600 billion yuan of operating funds, and 120,000 staff members and workers, ranking in sixth place nationally for systems of the same kind. In addition, its skilled personnel are centrally located, its equipment is of finest quality, its technology is complete, its skills are advanced and its overall processing capabilities are quite good. It is able to fabricate specialized equipment, jigs, and various kinds of civilian goods. Second, it scored more than 1,100 scientific and technical achievements during the Sixth 5-Year Plan, and it possesses 50 technical skills at the advanced international and domestic level of the 1980's. Director Zhang told the correspondents that an American expert was astounded after having visited several national defense plants in the province. He said that he was surprised that Hunan Province had so much first-rate equipment and that he would have to reevaluate Hunan!

Director Zhang continued on the subject of plans for the new year. He said that during 1987 the province's ordnance enterprises planned to enter into lateral economic relations with the civilian sector in 10 fields to form several large industrial groups or conglomerates. Military ordnance techniques would be turned over as quickly as possible to the civilian sector and ordnance enterprise's would work together with the civilian sector in the development and manufacture of technologically advanced civilian goods.

This point particularly aroused our interest and we could not help but ask, "Has this begun yet?"

"It has begun. For example, we have used military ordnance pyrotechnics in working with the province's second light industry system to improve the fireworks industry. Formerly firecrackers had been rolled by hand with much effort and low efficiency. Today, we have automated small firecracker manufacture and are getting ready to open tenders."

"Director Zhang. In view of the civilian use of military ordnance to serve the Hunan economy, what do you ask of the civilian sector?"

He laughed and said slowly, "Right. Hunan military ordnance enterprises really have a lot of potential. By using it, not only is there no need to spend money on new facilities, but it is also not necessary to spend foreign exchange on imports. By doing a good job, two birds may be killed with one stone. However, this seems to be a 'forgotten corner' nowadays. As a forging center, we are known as 'No 1 in south-central China,' but some enterprises insist on sending their forging work elsewhere. There is a factory in Jinshi City that refused to use our readymade military ordnance techniques insisting on going outside the province and spending 50,000 yuan to buy technology. To everybody's surprise, the enterprise in the other province that sold them the technology came to us to get help because our technology is better... We earnestly hope that all departments and all trades will regard military ordnance enterprises as their own, will communicate with them, will provide work for them to do, will put a greater load on them, and will provide needed support in various ways including funds. We will also open wide the main gate 'to go out and to invite in.' We request that comrades in the Economic Commission, the Planning Commission and other departments, and in individual enterprises visit military ordnance enterprises and make suggestions."

9432

CSO:4005/520

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

JIANGXI MD MAKES GREATER USE OF COMPUTER NETWORKS

Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Liu Bin [0491 2430]: "Jiangxi Provincial Military Region Enters the Advanced Ranks of the Whole Armed Forces in Development and Application of Electronic Computers; Awarded National Merit Citation Third Class for Application of Computers"]

[Text] The provincial military region has scored results in the development and application of electronic computers, entering the ranks of the advanced in the application of computers throughout the armed forces.

Provincial military region electronic computer development and application work has gained the vigorous support of provincial departments concerned. The provincial electronic computer plant and the provincial electronic computer technical services company have provided the military region with hardware including more than 10 microcomputers and local area networks, and has taken responsibility for the maintenance of computer hardware in the provincial military region. The provincial computer society has also organized forces to help units train permanent cadres in the operation and use of computers. The whole region has now set up provincial military region government organization local area networks and remote communications networks, and has developed some high-level computer applications software. Computers have entered more than 20 offices in government organizations in the military region and military subregions, and have played a fine role in reducing the workload of organizational personnel and in increasing organizational work efficiency. In June 1986, the provincial military region "microcomputer network system" was awarded an "All-China Merit Citation Third Class for application of computers," by the State Council Electronics Industry Invigoration Leading Group. In January 1987, the Nanjing Military Region conferred on it the title of "Advanced Unit in the Development and Application of Computers."

9432

CSO:4005/520



JINAN MR COMMANDER ON CUTTING CONSUMPTION SPENDING

SK230404 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Apr 87

[Text] Li Jiulong, commander of the Jinan Military Region, has pointed out that we should consider the work of carrying forward the fine tradition of hard struggle and reducing unreasonable consumption spending as a breakthrough for launching the campaign of increasing production, practicing economy, increasing revenues, and cutting expenditures among various PLA units.

Li Jiulong said: Overly high consumption spending is a major problem of the Jinan Military Region in the campaign of increasing production, practicing economy, increasing revenues, and cutting expenditures. We should adopt three measures to control and reduce unreasonable consumption spending.

1. We should adhere to the principles of acting according to one's capability and keeping expenditures within the limits of revenues, and should be resolute in not spending too much money. All levels of units should reexamine their budgets for this year, and should once again readjust spending items without sources of income in order to ensure that they all will not incur losses in their budgets. At the end of this year, 95 percent of these units should achieve a balance between revenues and expenditures.
2. We should implement the system of fixed quotas of expenses. The annual budgets for expenses, the plans for the construction of projects, and the plans for the supply of materials and goods should be assigned to all levels of units at one time, with each level assuming responsibility for its own work. Allowances for holding meetings should be reduced by 50 percent from the previous year, and those for business trips should be reduced by 10 percent. In arranging for other consumption spending, we should strive to ensure a balance between revenues and expenditures.
3. We should enforce financial and economic discipline, and should be resolute in checking unhealthy trends. All units are forbidden to buy cars with business allowances, and units at or below the division level may not buy vans. At the same time, no units are allowed to indulge in extravagant wining and dining or to give excessive banquets and gifts. In cases of violating these regulations, the persons concerned and the inspectors should compensate for losses and should be called to account.

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CSO: 4005/588

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

F-7M CITED AS SUPERIOR PRODUCT--The F-7M airplane, which was developed and produced by the Chengdu Airplane Co, was recently evaluated as being a superior product by the Ministry of Aviation Industry, making this the first Chinese air weaponry to have been evaluated as a superior product at the ministerial level. The F-7M is a single-engine, supersonic, light tactical fighter with advanced electronic control equipment. It is capable of carrying air-to-air missiles, rockets, and aerial bombs. It is highly maneuverable, making it useful for China's air defense by gaining air superiority over the front lines and completing certain air-to-ground attack missions. It made its first appearance in August 1986 at the 27th International Air Show where it was given high ratings by friends in foreign aviation circles. The Chengdu Airplane Co has worked closely with other plants concerned since 1983 to form an interplant system for assuring quality. They have jointly formulated plans to achieve excellence and steps to assure quality. They have worked together on key problems and on quality-control team activities, thereby markedly improving aircraft quality. The superior evaluation of the F-7M airplane by the Ministry of Aviation Industry was the fourth product of the Chengdu Airplane Co to have received a superior evaluation. The others were an "ejection system," which won a national gold award, an "aircraft oxygen disconnect device," and the "F-7I aircraft fuselage." [By Ma Juhe [7456 5468 7729]] [Text] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 87 p 1] 9432

CSO: 4005/521

PROFESSOR ADVOCATES JUDICIAL REFORM

Taipei TZULI WANPO in Chinese 24 Jan 87 p 2

[Article by Cai Dunming [5591 1076 6900], professor, Department of Law, National Taiwan University: "Judicial and Political Reforms Are Equally Important"]

[Excerpts] Taiwan's judicial system has never enjoyed a good image or a high degree of trust among the people. According to a survey of government performance, the first of its kind ever conducted in Taiwan on 4 January by the Public Opinion Poll Foundation Corporation, which was founded in 1986, the judicial system was listed as one of the most unsatisfactory items by the people.

The people's dissatisfaction with the judicial system in fact has something to do with the failure in the past to completely separate the judicial system from the administrative system. In other words, the judicial system has been considered a part of the administrative system ever since courts were established in Taiwan; therefore, dissatisfaction with the administrative system has automatically extended to the judicial system. This explains that it is not totally groundless for the people to be unhappy with the judicial system. If we go a little deeper in examining Taiwan's judicial situation, we would discover that not only is the judicial system incapable of correcting improper administrative measures but the system itself is inert, judicial workers lack the spirit of professional devotion, and court decisions are unfair--all this has reduced popular trust in the system and made it hard for the people to believe in it. To top it all, the general mood of judicial departments has been unsound lately, and many cases involving the corruption of judges and judicial profiteers have occurred, making it even harder for the people to respect court decisions.

The people do not trust the judicial system primarily because they think court decisions are unfair. Since fair court decisions are the life of a judicial system, if court decisions are unfair, the judicial system will be dead in reality although it may still be working in form. However, to make a fair court decision, the judge must be fair himself, as the saying goes: fair judges make fair decisions and unfair judges make unfair decisions.

Since the judicial system stresses fairness and justice, judges should be selected from among fair and impartial people.

Also, fair court decisions are closely related to the independence of the judicial system. In other words, whether a judge can make a fair decision is obviously decided by whether or not he is subject to external influence, especially interference from administrative organs or political parties and groups, when he is executing his duties. There have been precedents in which judges fought for an independent judicial system in Taiwan, but they are extremely rare. Because most judges in Taiwan are indifferent about the independence of trials and do not take the initiative to fight for it, the degree of independence of our judicial system is highly questionable. Under this condition, the few judges fighting for the independence of the judicial system will inevitably be sacrificed and never be able to hold their heads up. This can be proved by the fact that the public prosecutor in charge of the "ordered-not-to-appeal" case in 1958 has never made it big in judicial circles since that case.

Unfortunately, despite the fact that public opinion polls show that the people are unhappy with the judicial system, there has been no sign of reform in judicial departments, which makes the public not only unhappy but disappointed at the judicial system. We wonder when judicial leaders will take the concrete actions of judicial reform to bring forth some changes before the people.

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28 FEBRUARY INCIDENT COMMEMORATED

Taipei TZULI WANPAO in Chinese 14 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Chen Yongxing [7115 3057 5281], head of the Psychiatry Department of the Taipei Medical Institute and chairman of the Taiwan Human Rights Promotion Society: "Why Do We Promote the '28 February Peace Day'? Let Us Remember '28 February'--the Most Tragic Incident in Taiwan's Modern History--With Love and Forgiveness; Let Us Use Wisdom and Faith To Turn '28 February' Into A Day To Seek Real Peace; and Let All Residents on Taiwan Island Criticize Themselves and Forgive Others To Prevent Traumatic and Miserable Misfortunes Such As '28 February' From Happening Again on this Beautiful Treasure Island"]

[Text] Since the press released the news of the founding of the Society for the Promotion of the "28 February Peace Day," I have received all kinds of reactions from different circles that are concerned with this matter, and many friends who are concerned with my safety or worried about Taiwan's social stability have given me much advice. Because the "28 February" incident has been a very sensitive issue for the past 40 years, very few people want to discuss it in public resulting in an undercurrent of very unhealthy thoughts in Taiwan's society. I have repeatedly asked myself why I want to promote the "28 February Peace Day." My answer is that I deeply feel this is an extremely serious and important work requiring the involvement of many more people that are concerned with Taiwan's social development because it will bring the most basic foundation of mental health for Taiwan's society which is now advancing toward democracy, opening up, and becoming more free and more liberal. I deeply believe that only by reviewing, understanding, forgiving, and tolerating the "28 February Incident" can each and every one of us coexisting in Taiwan's society trust and love each other and thus gain real peace.

The "28 February Incident" may be seen as the greatest tragedy in Taiwan's modern history. It is a historical tragedy of unfortunate conflicts caused by difficulties to adapt to economic, cultural, social, political, lifestyle, and legal changes following the World War II during the early period of the Kuomintang's rule after Taiwan People were freed from the control of the Japanese government and faced the take over by mainland China. During the "28 February Incident," many outstanding senior Taiwanese, innocent Taiwan compatriots, and compatriots from the mainland sacrificed their lives for nothing, bringing an unprecedented calamity to the entire society of Taiwan

which still suffers, after 40 years, from the damage and influence of that incident. Many wounded hearts are still scattered across this miserable island, but for 40 years nobody has had the courage to look squarely at the wound that still causes a dull pain. The souls of numerous victims of injustice have formed a dark, dense cloud hovering over the minds of victims' families and left a dark shadow in their hearts over the years, causing compatriots living on this island to adopt many unhealthy attitudes such as being afraid of politics, socially indifferent, antagonistic to people from different provinces, distrustful, and suspicious of others. Particularly, the government authorities, hiding their sickness for fear of treatment, consider the "28 February Incident" as the highest taboo and refuse to release historic documents to let the people know the truth of the incident. What is worse is that they blame the whole incident on a few communists or conspirators instigated by Japanese warlords. Such a distortion of history has only caused the victims to be more indignant and angry about the injustice and made it impossible to comfort and heal their wounded hearts. The entire society of Taiwan has been hiding this wound for 40 years, making it impossible for the dead to rest in peace and the living to have peace of mind, but nobody has dared to think about healing this wound with the remedy of great love, forgiveness, understanding, and tolerance. This is indeed the greatest misfortune in 40 years in Taiwan's society which has been chronically ill but refused treatment.

As a psychiatrist who cares about the mental agony of Taiwan's society and as a promoter of Taiwan's human rights work, I have repeatedly asked myself and deliberated the following questions on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the "28 February Incident," the saddest event in Taiwan's history. Do I have enough courage and strength to treat the patient, the Taiwan society, for chronic psychic trauma? Do I have enough faith and love to take up this heavy burden consisting of misery and bitterness? How many misunderstandings will follow? How many attacks will be directed against me? Will I be able to withstand all the pressure? How do I overcome all the fear? When the "28 February Incident" occurred 40 years ago, I was not even born. But, since I was a child, I have been taught by all relatives and elders "to stay from political discussions, mind my own business, know my place, be worldly wise, and play it safe." And yet today I have decided to promote the "28 February Peace Day" and made those who care about me worried about my safety. Why do I want to do such a foolish thing to ask for trouble? I cannot get any benefit from it. The only reason why I should do this is: The mental agony of the Taiwan people must be brought to an end, the hatred and antagonism in Taiwan's society must be alleviated, and real peace and harmony must be restored to the Taiwan island. In order for all of those who are suffering in Taiwan's society to get real peace of mind, the taboo of the "28 February Incident" must be removed, its truth must be made public, the wronged souls of the deceased must be comforted, and angry hearts must be soothed so that the tragedy of this era will not repeat itself and the historical bruise may be healed. Only through the most intense suffering and introspection can we find maximum love and strength to face the trauma of the "28 February Incident;" only through most tolerant understanding and forgiveness can we find maximum courage and faith to prevent miserable history from repeating itself.

The Society for Promoting the "28 February Peace Day" will issue an earnest and peaceful call to all residents of the Taiwan island: Let us remember '28 February'--the most tragic incident in Taiwan's modern history--with love and forgiveness; let us use wisdom and faith to turn 28 February into a day to seek real peace; and let all residents of the Taiwan island criticize themselves and forgive others to prevent traumatic and miserable misfortunes such as '28 February' from happening again on this beautiful treasure island.

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